PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,439.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 3-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th June,	OCEANA	6610	.....	....
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	....
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
22nd „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th „	MARMORA	10509	.....	....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th „	CALEDONIA	7758	.....	....
19th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Affiand	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT,	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec. „

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SALAZIE	4,147	Affiand	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August „

For further Particulars apply to—

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th July 1908
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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th June 1908.
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CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to .... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 235.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 18th June	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,170	Fri. 19th June	6 a.m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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13th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	6,046	....	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5159	B. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	581	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
City of Benares	..	.....	May 20	.....
*City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 26	.....
City of Karachi	..	June 4	.....	June 22
†Trafford Hall	..	June 22	July 10	.....
City of Paris	..	July 13	....	July 31
City of Manchester	...	July 10	....	Aug. 8
Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 9
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	.....	Oct. 29
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 26	.....	Dec. 14
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15	.....	Dec. 31
Trafford Hall	...	1909 Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26

* Will not call at Marseilles, but sails for Plymouth direct from Bombay.
† Sails from Bombay, not Karachi.

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Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
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Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
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CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„ 50,00,000

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Subscribed Capital	Rs. 2,554,300.

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INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember
THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

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He refers to an 875 × 105 tyres of the

DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

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YELLOW LABEL	... 1 Re. 2 as.	per pound tin.
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No other firm has an organisation for growing, buying and blending Tea, equal to Liptons, and no firm gives you such unequalled value for money.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 2-8

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. "C" Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 216 of 1902.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD. ....Plaintiffs.

ESSABOHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY and others ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1908, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Company and the Defendants in

LOT NO. 1.

BHAJIPALLA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land, the Fazandar whereof is the Church of Saint DeEsperance, situate on the Northern side of Bhajipalla Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property now or late of Essabhoy Thanawalla, on the East by a passage and beyond that the property now or late of Eswar Canji, on the South by Bhajipalla Street aforesaid, and on the West by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are Assessed in the Books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 714-15, Street Nos. 82,84-1-2, and are Registered by the Fazandar under No. 39, and were formerly in the occupation of Ajeeboo, widow of Amadally Kumroodin and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

MAZAGAON PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land situate on the South side of Church Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Containing by admeasurement 181 sq. yds and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by Church Street aforesaid, on the East by a public passage, on the South by Doolkur Street and on the West by a private passage and which said premises are assessed in the Bombay of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 263, New No. 11569, Old Survey No. 513, and New Survey No. 3303, and in the Books of Municipality under Ward No. 6809, Street No. 15, and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 3.

THAKOREDWAR PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold ground situate in the Oart known as Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Oart, on the North side of Dhaswadi, in Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 268 square yards or thereabouts, together with the shed, buildings or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Oart now or late of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, on the East by the property now or late of Viccajee Dadabhoy Mehta, on the South by the passage of the said Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Oart, and on the West by the property now or late of Narayen Raghunath and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Ward C No. 4355, Street No. 53, and are registered together with the rest of the said Oart in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, and New Survey No. 280, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants of their tenants, held for a term of 30 years from 1st November, 1897, at the monthly rent of Rs. 9.

LOT NO. 4.

MATUNGA PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Tocca vacant land, situate on the South side of Gowari, passage at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 sq. yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a larger peace of land, admeasuring 6523 sq. yards or thereabouts, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Gowari passage aforesaid, on the East by the property now or late of Jao D'Souza, on the South by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Rangjee Talaksey, and on the West by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Zillia Hassan and which said piece of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A-15346, A-14756, and New Survey No. A-27 and is now in the possession of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Dated this 4th day of May, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls') will RE-OPEN, on MONDAY, June 15th.

For admission apply to—

THE HEAD MASTER and
SISTER-IN-CHARGE.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS: RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

OFFICES:—18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MESSRS. GLAZEBROOK, TEJPAL AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that as from the 31st May, 1908, Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL has RETIRED from the abovenamed firm which will henceforth be continued and carried on by the other partners therein, Messrs. N. S. GLAZEBROOK and NARANJI DWARKADAS alone.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
by his constituted Attorney.
E. PHILIP COMBER,
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL,
NARANJI DWARKADAS.

NOTICE.

A POST carrying a salary of Rs. 150-10-250 having been created in this office, applications are invited. None but Europeans need apply. Applicants who are already in the service of Government should forward their applications through their Official Superiors accompanied with their service books. Outsiders should attach the following certificates to their applications:—

1. Of moral character;
2. Of age;
3. Of educational qualifications;

together with any other testimonials they may possess.

2. A knowledge of typewriting is essential.
3. Applications from non-Government servants, above 25 years of age, cannot be entertained.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag. Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency.

POONA, June 1908.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

WANTED

TWELVE COMPETENT NATIVE STATION MASTERS and twenty ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS to fill vacancies on the Burma Railways. The pay of Station Masters, Rs. 40 to Rs. 60; and for Assistant Station Masters, Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per month.

Preference will be given to applicants who present themselves at the Traffic Manager's Office, Rangoon, with good certificates.

Deck passage sea journey expenses will be refunded to applicants who are appointed after a lapse of three months from joining the service.

H. B. HUDDLESTON,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, 25th May, 1908.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1908, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the DIRECTORS' REPORT and AUDITED BALANCE SHEET and ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To Confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Murarji Goculdas Dewji in place of Mr. Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased.

IV.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 15th June to MONDAY the 29th June, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. K. PARULKAR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1908.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT is notified, for general information, that, in consequence of the TRANSFER of the HEAD QUARTERS of this Railway to MADRAS, the Agent's Office at Dharwar will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th June, 1908.

All communications intended for this Office, which cannot reach Dharwar by the abovementioned date, should be addressed to

THE AGENT,
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,
Post Box No. 55, N. E.,
Rayapuram, Madras.

A. R. ANDERSON,
AG. AGENT,
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ld.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 3RD JUNE, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 513 of 1907.

1. DHANBAIJEE, wife of NUSSERWANJI RUSTAMJI MEHTA and
2. NUSSERWANJI RUSTUMJI MEHTA ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BAIAI, widow and Executrix of PALLONJI FRAMJI MEHTA, deceased
2. SORABJI SHAVAKSHA BANAJI ENGINEER.
3. JEHANGIR SHAVAKSHA BANAJI
4. JAIJI, widow of SORABJI PESTONJI LAM ... ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1907, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in Firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-nine and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 618, and New No. 5769, Old Survey No. 1124, and New Survey No. 9306, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 110 but now under Ward A No. 1990, and Street Nos. 9-11, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Modi Street aforesaid on the Westside thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Maneckji Sorabji Vatchaghandy and others, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the stable, shop and premises of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinafter secondly described, and on towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards, or thereabouts, be the same, more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 708, and New No. 5913, Old Survey No. 11-25, and New Survey No. 2/9306, with the messuages, tenements or a stable and a shop standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 111, but now under Ward A No. 1989, and Street No. 5-7, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Mody Street aforesaid on the West side thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Carsetji Sorabji Vatchaghandy, and on or towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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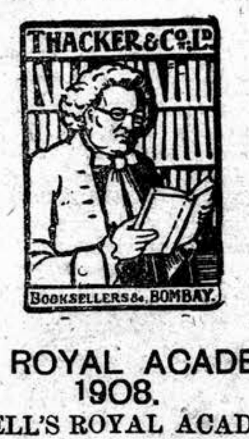
PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



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Fine Art Reproductions of the Pictures, Exhibited at the Royal Academy and New Gallery, As. 14.

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Pictures of 1906.

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Containing 40 plates in heliotype on tinted grounds from the principle pictures of the Nude in this year's Salon; each accompanied by description and critical letterpress. Pictorial cover.

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Manager.

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[illegible]

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J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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TWELVE YEARS IN A MONASTERY. By Joseph McCabe. Rs. 3-1.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the diamond ring advertised for sale to-day, has been postponed.

SALE OF THREE MOTOR CARS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following Motor Cars:

1 Krieger electric Phaeton, complete with 2 driving motor starting switch, electrical instruments, connections, etc., all in good working order, but without accumulators or pneumatic tyres. The coach work of this car is in good condition. It has a substantial wooden canopy, with ornamental upholstery, wood work painted dark-blue with white lining, &c.

1 12-H.P., 2 Cylinder De Dion, with expending claclah gear, 4-seated tonneau body, painted red, lined with black and with maroon coloured morocco leather upholstery, in good condition, full size folding hood and a complete outfit of lamps, tools and accessories tyres in good condition and the car in excellent running order, having recently been overhauled.

1 Gamage, 2 seated car, with 4 1-2 H.P., De Dion engine, two forward speeds and reverse, engine and car recently overhauled and in good working condition.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, easychairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat-stands, cupboards, chest-of-drawers.

1 Very old English table clock by Barrauds and Lund, Cornhill, London.

2 Ebonized cased cottage piano by James and Son of London.

1 310 bore rifle by Greener.
1 D. B. C. F. No. 16 Gun by T. Bland.
1 D. B. C. F. No. 12 Gun by More and Harris.
1 large tiger skin, 7 by 6 feet.

35 Volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 10th Edition, with revolving book-case.

A collection of Japanese curios, suitable for presents, such as old Satsuma vases, Koros, old Satsuma bowls, jugs, plates.

The property of the late Dr. R. M. Kalapasi:—

Electric battery, eye and ear speculums, hypodermic syringes, microscope with eye pieces, (International by M. Palleser, London) glass irrigator, double blade knife, forceps, surgical pocket case, dental forceps, spatulas silver catheters, microscope slides and other instruments, medical books on various subjects, etc.

By Order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of James Samuel Roberts who traded as Walter Lane and Co., insolvent:—

Cycle accessories and tools, girl bicycle, lamps, drilling machine, wheel turning machine, spoke, threading machine, writing table, show cases, pictures, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 four-wheeled dog-cart in splendid condition.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 Clement motor car, 8 H. P., four seated, Danlop tyres, 3 lamps, horn, complete.
The property of J. Sanders-Slater, Esq., proceeding to England.
1 Handsome black Arab Horse and set of plated single harness.
The property of a gentleman going to England:
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria with showy horse and harness.

SALE of Teak Flooring of the Skating Rink for Removal.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in one lot, the teak floor of the Skating Rink on the Cruickshank Road, Esplanade. The floor consists of about 9,000 square feet of teakboards, 1½ inch thick, tongued and grooved and screwed down with the rafters about 5 by 3 inches, bolted together, all easily removable.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Jenkins House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and artistic designed teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Robert, Breslaur and others, also open carved blackwood chiffonier, writing desk, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, lined silk tapestry, marble-top tables, tiled-top teapoys, chiffoneirs and cabinets, corner cabinets, bead chicks, mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, combination dressing and washhand tables, book cases, carpets, table and hanging windproof lamps, rich glassware and crockeryware, plateware by Reed and Barton, Walker and Hall, marble-clock, large ice-box with refrigerator, Chubb's safe with Chubb's lock, pasteur filter books, table ornaments and flower-vases, nearly new ebonized cottage paino by H. Hicks and Sons in good order, porcelain small vases, painted with coats of arms of all nations, phonograph, nearly new, gent's Centaur bicycle, perambulator, etc., the property of Captain J. Crapper and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GOOD MOUNT.—We offer high grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard table. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1106, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 137, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office

LAWN-MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put out work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish, Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early. Box No. 1194, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOAPS.—Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps just unpacked—Violet de Parme, Oatmeal, White Rose, Carnation, Peach, Butter, Milk, Lily, etc., etc., from 3 as. per cake and upwards.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—A quick and reliable SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating age and rate per minute in Shorthand Writing and Typing with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1164, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A MAHOMEDAN PRINCIPAL, for Mahomedan Orphanage, knowing English, Gujarati, Urdoo, Arabi, Persian, Mazhabi and Quran Sharif. See the HON. SECRETARY of the above Orphanage, at Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed's Firm, Memon Mohalla.

WANTED.—A really competent ACCOUNTANT. Good pay and prospects to a good man. Apply by letter stating age, with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1169, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 13 net annum inclusive of postage.

TO BE LET.

IN BUILDING overlooking Elphinstone Circle Garden, THIRD FLOOR:—One fine AIRY ROOM with another small Room adjoining and a nice verandah overlooking Circle Garden and convenience for Kitchen. Rent Rs. 65 per month.

For further particulars apply to the owner—

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED, from 1st July 1908, a PENSIONED WARRANT, or N. C. Officer, as Secretary to the Satara Suburban Municipality. Pay Rs. 40 + Rs. 15 Conveyance Allowance. Applications, stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, will be received up to the 20th instant, and should be addressed to the Vice-PRESIDENT, S. S. Municipality, Camp Satara.

CAMP SATARA, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

WANTED PROBATIONARY NURSES, for training, European Women, single, of good education, aged from 22 to 34 years.

Candidates must be well recommended. For particulars apply in writing to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TWO ROOMS, with Bathroom attached, in a cool Flat, on Apollo Bunder, facing South, suitable for a married couple without children. Separate entrance and part use of Kitchen, fitted with English Stove. Unfurnished, Rs. 75; Furnished, Rs. 85. Apply Box No. 1195, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

EXCELLENT OFFICE PREMISES facing front Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 120. Also TWO GODOWNS in same house. Rent Rs. 75 and 100. Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.

Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY TRIMMINGS, LACES, INSERTIONS, etc.,
JUST OPENED at
A. FREDOON & Co.

NEWEST STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY
MAIL.

A VISIT SOLICITED.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old and unserviceable materials and stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructad to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of old furnitures, casks, clock, lamp, zinc-lining rubber scrap, files, packing cases, leather scrap, old books, cloth cuttings, hoop iron, leather and canvas hosepipes, broken kerosine old tins, empty paint cans, empty varnish tins, screw augers, broken tools, shovels and iron bands, leather cuttings, buckets, old tarpaulins, tin lining empty drums, old coir matting, bricks, tiles, broken lorry wheels, broken cement casks, bellows, manilla ropes, old night soil cart, old canvas bags, pully blocks, old tents, iron tail boards, locks, Kitson lamp wire, weighing scale, sundry other stores, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
19, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property on Kalachowki or Chinchpoogly Road.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioners, will, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property, by order and under instructions of the mortgagee, Mr. Sheriffbhai Khamissa and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Aisabai, window of Haji Mahomed Moosa, Ahmed Haji Mahomed and Cassum Haji Mahomed, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of January, 1907, executed by the above mortgagors in favour of the Mortgagee.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground demised by the writing of the 11th day of September, 1866, containing by admeasurement 421½ square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate at Kala Chowkey Road or Chinchpooghly, outside the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under E. Ward Nos. 8371 and 8372, Street Nos. 19 and 21 and bounded on the East by the property of Oomabai, wife of Pundlik Ganesh, on the West by the property of Motiram Dayaram, on the North by the passage and on the South by the compound of which said messages and tenements were formerly and are now in the occupation of the several tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 2, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned,

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Coal slightly damaged.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., sell by Public Auction, at New Tank Bunder, on account of particulars and general average.

Ex S. S. "Ras Bera."

About 838 tons of Shaw's Standard Steam Coal heap No. 16, slightly damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teak-wood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, by Alexander Mackenzie and others, also English Mahogany furniture, Mahogany dining table, open carved chiffoniers, spoons and forks with case, English sofas, sliding sideboard, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, blackwood cupboard and wardrobes, cherial glass, dressing and washhand tables, bronze, parian and marble figures, pier-tables, oil painting and engravings, large partition screen, handsome, strong, mahogany rosewood semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, London, one mahogany full-size slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, etc., complete Burroughes and Matts, London, iron double bedsteads, valuable books, sets of lancet, hanging chandeliers, wall brackets, lamps, Persian carpets, aviary with birds, two strong glass fronted office brougham, by Dadabhoy Bomanji, two handsome strong grey Arab horses, etc., etc., the property of Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., proceeded to Europe.

The property of another gentleman:

1 Black Australian horse, thoroughly quiet, both single and double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at Purbadevi Road, near Dhun Mill, Parel, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the said market including the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Fish area of the said market. Each stall be put up separately.

The highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit 3 months' rents of the stall in advance and Re. 1 for license fee.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DONGRI COOLY ST.

Suit No. 547 of 1900.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebhraim and others

vs.

Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and others.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order, dated the 14th April 1908, made in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY the 24th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property:

All that piece of partly Fazendari and partly Government land or ground of the pension and tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being in and fronting on the East and West sides of Shamjee Hussajee Street or Samuel Street and Doongri Street respectively, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 180 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 561, New No. 2653, Old Survey No. 1241 and New Survey No. 3149 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward Nos. 3044 (1) and 3044 (2) and Street Nos. 552-554 and 554 A and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Doongri Street, on or towards the West by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street or Samuel Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Mahomed Veerji and now of His Highness the Aga Khan and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Peerbhai Damjee and now of Abedinbhai Peerbhai Damji and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendors or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdass & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, solicitors, for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Framroze Jamshed Aga and Bai Aimai Shapurjee Narielwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following jewellery:—Pair of pearl raifuls, 1 pearl necklace of 5 strings, pairs of pearl bangles, earrings, set of diamonds, and emeralds, diamond ear-drops, diamond ruby brooch, one ring, set with emerald pearl, and ruby ring, gold buttons, brooch, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE of the right of collecting toll at the Sion and Mahim Causeways.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instruction of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction, the above right at 3 p. m. (B.T.), on THURSDAY, the 2nd July 1908, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 83 BALES TURKEY RED.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at the place known as "Chawk" in Moolji Jetha Piece-goods market, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Marwadi Ramkisan Sewaram:

45 bales, each 60 pieces, 32 by 40 yards, Turkey Red, No. 5454.

16 bales, Turkey red, 37 by 40 yds., No. 6666.

22 bales, Turkey red, 42 by 60 yds., No. 7476.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

The bales will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Messrs. Maroon Sulemanjee & Co:—

1163—802-03—2 bales, each 28 pieces, hair list Melton cloth, blue and black, 56 by 25, 26 yds.

On account of the concerned:—

5 cases white porcelain plates and cups and saucers.

13 cases provision, consisting of condensed milk, cheese, ham and bacon.

6 English iron safes by the Midland Safe Co.

6 English safes, fire and thief resisting, with Chubb's lock.

6 sliding cash and document boxes.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Goolam Mohidin, Master of Bhendy Bazaar, the goods purchased on the 22nd April, 1908, consisting of Japanese teasets, vases, screen, glass bead curtains, umbrella-stand, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Rosewood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 4-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 6-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. Highflyer, Captain C. S. Heckley proceeded from Bombay to Colombo on Thursday last.

THE steamer Glenaffric, 2,657 tons Captain J. Craig, sailed yesterday for Baltimore with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,315 tons, Captain A. Haig, sailed yesterday for Liverpool &c., with a general cargo.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Islami, 1604 tons Captain Newby, sailed yesterday for Coconada in ballast.

THE steamer Birkhall, 2,738 tons Captain Jones, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer China, 3963 tons Captain Maclachlan, sailed on Saturday for Hull &c, with a general cargo.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 2582 tons Captain Taccene will sail to-day for Genoa &c with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,562 tons, Captain F. Shaw, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Swaledale, 2347 tons Captain J H Trachy, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 12th instant from London via African ports.

THE Japan Line steamer Wakameya Maru, 3,437 tons, Captain T Wamawake, sailed yesterday for Yokohama &c., with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3,634 tons Captain P J Morgan, arrived in Bombay harbour, on the 12th instant from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 919 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain H M Cutbush arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram has been received from the Port Officer, Simla, June 13:—

"Storm Signal. Hoist cautionary signal. Weather suspicious north-east Arabian Sea off Kathiawar."

The following telegram was received from Simla yesterday by the Port authorities:—

"Storm signal appears probable. Cyclonic storm is forming or has formed about two hundred miles west of Bombay, but indications not yet very definite."

The following Notice to Mariners, dated the 12th June received from the Political Resident, Aden, is published for general information:—

"It having become necessary to remove the light boat moored off the Morbut Shoal, she has this day been replaced by a red conical buoy exhibiting at night two red lights six feet apart.'

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson......R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus ......Comdr H Christian ......R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr......Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Mayo......Comdr ...Hand......R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr Beanchamp ......Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ......R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 13.

Auchendale...2568 McClure ......W & A G & Co
Africa ......1302 Whitehead ......M M & Co
Borderer......2835 Black ......T Morrison & Co
Bahadur......2936 Cubbin ......T Jeewandas
Bezwada ... 327 Carey......M M & Co
Budree ......1480 London ......Shah S N Co of India
Clematis......2329 Davies ......James Mackintosh & Co
Fairport ......2433 Greig ......W & A G & Co
Garscube......2297 Storey ......W & A G & Co
Garryvall......2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Joydene ......2277 Yule ......Bombay Co
Labuan ......2293 Ross......W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon 316 Butler ......M M & Co
Monsori ......1735 Hanna ......B & P S N Co
Moshtari ......1109 Gore......Bo & Persia Co
Mohammadi...1252 Primrose ......Bo & P S N Co
Nowrel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ......Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk ......2506 Borey ......G Cotton & Co
Nowshera......1961 Maude ......M M & Co
Nurani......2370 Clingan......T M & Co
Oriental ......3065 Palmer ......P & O Co
Ras Bera......2497 Morris ......S Wallace & Co
Rajah......2636 Morgan ......T Morrison & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer..1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ......K Nixon & Co
Sirsa......1676 Tipper ......M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton ......W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria ......2379 Ward ......The Bombay Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ......Shah S N Co of India
Singu ......1912 Currie ......Shaw Wallace & Co
Swaledale ...2347 Trachy
Thornbeck .. 2348 Shotton......Shaw Wallace & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson ......T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth...2339 Catlo ......Bombay Co
Xima ...... 146 Mahomed......Shah S N Co
M Peninsular...3047 Aden ......Palmer...13-6 P & O Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Urquhart	3757	M'pherson	A'werp	20-6	F M & Co
B	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	25-6	F M & Co
C & R	City of Calcutta	4786	Rae	L'pool	18-6	K N & Co
D & E	City of Karachi	3563	Snow	K'chi	15-6	K N & Co
F	Orissa	3523	Kedslie	Calcutta	16-6	M M & Co
G	Naderi	1169	Gray	Jeddah	16-6	B & P S N Co
H	Kaisen	1713	Pahlenz	Z'bar	19-6	A Strandes
K	Castello	2309	Bunton	Hull	21-6	F Muir & Co
L	Oceana	3507	Hayward	London	20-6	P & O Co
N	Glenaffric	2650	Craig	Baltimore	14-6	W & A G & Co
O	Shandon	2466	Stibs	Port Said	20-6	W & A G & Co
P	Glomio	2248	Learmouth	M'brough	17-6	K N & Co
Q	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	K'chi	16-6	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Kola	510	Cole	Persian Gulf	18-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	25-6	W & A G & Co
4	Capri	2718	Redone	Shanghai	17-6	F & R S N Co
9	Weissenfels	2458	Siebjee	K'chi	16-6	W & A G & Co
12	Marmora	5239	Weston	Shanghai	24-6	P & O Co
15	Wellington	3626	Hesking	Hamburg	18-6	J M & Co
16	Amatonga	2093	Large	London	16-6	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Rajah s	Morgan	Bassein, May 31
	Swaledale s	Trachy	London, May 8
13	Lhasa s	McDearmed	Karachi
14	Kasara s	Cutbush	Busreh, June 7
	Delta s	Snow	Shanghai May 26

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	H M S Highflyer	Hickley	Colombo
13	Berkhall s	Jones	Dunkirk, &c
	Culna s	Maclachlan	Hull, &c
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
14	Wakamiya Maru s	Yamawake	Yokohama, &c
	Circassia s	Haig	Liverpool, &c
	Islami s	Newby	Coconada

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday:—

Steamer R Rubattino, Taccene, for Genoa, &c.

„ City of Karachi, Shaw, for Liverpool, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Names.	From
9	Border Knight	E Dalton	Bombay
	Khalif	C A Watts	Salif
	Twingone	S H Stockwell	Rangoon
	Holywell	W E Baines	London
	Muttra	J R O'Sullivan	Rangoon
	Urlana	J R W Robertson	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Loch Tay	Robertson	Karachi
Huntsman	C S Rhodes	Liverpool
Rhienfels	G D Dirks	W'Burg & B'men
Okhla	C H Lane	Bombay
Nonsuch	A G Alston	Bombay
Lunka	J Kirkham	Rangoon
Khodoung	W B Morrison	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
4	Lord Kelvin	Calcutta
7	Clan Machachlan	Liverpool
7	Nairn	Calcutta
8	Florican	Calcutta
11	Sealda	Rangoon
11	Aparima	London
12	Maria Valerie	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—300 cwts metheyseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—29 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 20 cwts fishmaws, C Moongaji; 147 cwts chutney, F Nowroji.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Shandon s—10,890 cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—4 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Calcutta s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2 bales twist, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—260 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 260 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

Weissenfels s—175 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Calquhoun s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Magonlal; 200 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 2 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR STOCKHOLM.

Castello s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NORRKOPING.

Castello s—30 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 50 cwts sharkfins and 2 cwts genda horns, K N Miani and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—700 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Wakameya Maru s—114 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 4th June.

Submitted letters from the Traffic Manager, dated respectively 11th and 16th May, recommending that the west block of the Refreshment Shops at the Docks which was partly destroyed by the recent fire be renewed before the monsoon sets in, and that five movable shop chowkies corrugated iron be provided in lieu of the east block of Refreshment Shops.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 27th May, submitting detailed estimates and plans (No. 7083-05) for rebuilding the portion of the west block of the Refreshment Shops and erecting five shops of movable construction on the plot to the north of the existing shops and next to the Post Office and reporting that the total estimated cost excluding Engineering charges of the proposals is as follows:—

	Rs.
Rebuilding West block destroyed by fire	5,574
„ South block of Kitchens	362
Erecting 5 shops on the plot next the Post Office and clearing away debris, &c. of East block destroyed by fire...	2,755
Total. Rs.	8,691

Resolution.—Sanctioned to the debit of the Fire Insurance Fund. The necessary report to be made to Government.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

—	For week ending 29th May 1908.	Total from 1st April to 29th May 1908.	For week ending 29th May 1907.	Total from 1st April to 29th May 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	24	207	25	214
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	21	186	33	219
Vessels transported	21	119	22	178
Vessels attended to	4	24	...	9
Vessels warped	...	4	2	12

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th June.

199—Arms—Members are requested to return all Arms and Equipment to Head-Quarters at once for verification.

200—Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1907-08 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A LARGE number of burglaries having occurred at Lille (France), a man named Reif offered to organise a service of watchmen who would, he guaranteed, protect the townspeople. The Municipal Council accepted the offer, and then made inquiry into the record of M. Reif and his watchmen. Reif, the Daily *Express* declares, was found to be an Austrian wanted by the Police of Brussels and of other places. His offer of a cheap night watch was the outcome of an ingenious idea for the wholesale burglary of Lille and its neighbourhood. Reif is now in prison.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COATES—June 6, at Lahore, the wife of Lionel A. E. Coates, N.-W. R., of a son.

DEATHS.

CUMMING—June 1, at Tundla, U. P., James Cumming, aged 56 years.

McCANNAH—June 8, at Calcutta, Richard William, late of H. M. S. Customs, aged 60 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

GREAT SCOTT!! WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY has established itself as a universal favourite, being of exquisite flavour and highly appreciated by connoiseurs. The price for such a high class Whisky is extremely reasonable, and the growing demand shews that the faith of the distillers in this Brand is well founded.

Price per dozen, Rs. 29-0.
„ „ bottle „ 2-12.

AGENTS:

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 6h. 13m., 11-53a.; Low water, 5-13m., 6-12a.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.

Burhanpore Tapti Mill, ordinary general meeting, 10, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m.; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1'15m. p.m.; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 0-58a.; Low water, 5-55m., 7-0a.

Wednesday, June 17.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 0-42m., 1-44a. Low water, 6-39m., 7-50a.

Thursday, June 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water 1-38m., 2-32a.; Low water, 7-25m., 8-45a.

Friday, June 19.—University Senate Meeting, 5-45. Indian Hotels Company, Navsari Buildings, 4 p.m. City of Bombay Buildings Company, Empire Theatre, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 2-28m., 3-22a.; Low water, 8-15m., 9-48a.

Saturday June 20.—Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 noon. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 3-29m., 4-15a. Low water, 9-14m., 10-55a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per s. s. "Congella" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Friday the 19th current. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 20th instant.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Delta," June 14.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Delta," Commander Snow, arrived in Bombay from Shanghai yesterday with the following passengers. She left Shanghai on 26th May:—

FROM SHANGHAI.

Jehangir, Sir C
Jehangir, Lady C
Jehangir, Mr C
Jehangir, Miss C

FROM YOKOHAMA TO MARSEILLES.

Deane, Mr T P

FROM COLOMBO.

Howitz, Mr H
Peck, Major Mrs
Rutherford, Miss
Stephanus, Mr A D
Stevenson, Mr G H

FROM LARGS BAY.

Buchanan, Capt

DEPARTURES.

Per S. S. "Circassia," June 14

The Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia" sailed yesterday with the following passengers from No. 2, Victoria Docks.

TO GIBRALTER.—Dr. R. J. Rodrigues.

TO LONDON.

Collie, Mrs and child
Davies, Lt-Col J
Huggins, Miss (Lloyd)
[illegible]row, Lt R A

TO MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Co[illegible]s, Nurse.

TO LIVERPOOL.

Bamford, Mr R G
Bamford, Mrs
Davies, Mrs
Hume-Henderson, Lt-Col W
Hume-Henderson, Mrs
Hume-Henderson, Miss
Williams, Mr R J
Williams, Mrs

Italian Mail S. S. "R. Rubattino," June 15.

THE following are the passengers leaving by the "R. Rubattino."

Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed at 9 a.m. (Standard Time) sharp, on the 15th instant for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 7-30 a.m. (Standard Time) sharp, on the 15th instant with their luggage and kit.

Burveth, Mr H
Barnes, Mrs
Mazi Sri Amir Bucksay, H H
Boggiano, Mr L
Bevis and Child, Miss
Cooper Mr F C
Freedmann, Mr L
Grabowski Mrs and infant
Gayer, Mr and Mrs A
MacHugh, Mr and Mrs P
Jackson, Mr A
Kaka, Mr C F
Kittar, Mr C J
Abdool Kurrim, Mr and Mrs
Abdool Latif, Mr
Mazzaralli, Mr D and infant 4 yrs
Montgomery, Miss
Prabhakar, Mr M G
Pinder, Mr D H
Bessler, Rev and Mrs J B and infant
de Souza, Mr C T
Shafi, Mr M
Schinder, Mrs S M
Stanger, Mrs S
Talbot, Mr and Mrs
Tomatis, Rev G
Tajbibi, Mrs

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 14.

The past month has opened well with rain in the Himalayas and some of the submontaine districts. Prices of wheat and barley in some districts have fallen, but the price of gram maintains a high level, actually above the price of wheat in some districts. For the purposes of agriculture, the United Provinces are divided now into three districts.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The area of relatively low pressure which has been moving northward, along the West Coast, now appears in the north-east of the Arabian Sea, where the weather has become suspicious. The Arabian Sea Monsoon has reached Bombay and the rainfall has been general, though not heavy on the West Coast, extended over the greater part of Bombay and the Deccan. In Hyderabad, the South Central Provinces, Madras and the Deccan, scattered falls of rain have also occurred.

The Bay Monsoon has again given nearly general rain in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma; but from Eastern Bengal and Assam, the rainfall has almost disappeared.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Mergui, Tavoy and Myitkyina, one and half inches; Moulmein and Diamond Island, one inch; Bhamo, two inches; Chanda, Ahmednagar and Cochin, one and half inches; Mangalore, one inch; Ratnagiri, two inches.

Clouds are slowly extending Northwards; skies are now more or less overcast throughout the whole country, except the United Provinces, Rajputana, Sind and Upper India. Humidity is still much below the average in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Central India, and the Punjab; the weather is warmer than usual in Northern India, from Rajputana to Bengal, especially in Chota Nagpur, where the mean temperature is in excess.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma and the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, the Deccan and the South Central Provinces.

SIMLA, JUNE 14.

An area of relatively low pressure in north-east of the Arabian Sea developed yesterday and it appears probable that a cyclonic storm is now forming some distance from the Konkan Coast. The Monsoon has given moderate to heavy rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula, but has been very little in the interior districts, that chiefly in the west. There has also been light rain in parts of Kathiawar. Skies are clouded over as far north as the line through Jodhpur and Lucknow. Conditions are belonging suspicious over the Bay, the seas have become rough in the Andamans and the Bay. The Monsoon has given nearly general but light rain in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma, but in North-East India only scattered falls. Principal rainfall amounts:—Port Blair, two inches; Mergui, one; Akyab, one and a half; Bhamo two; Dhubri, three; Gopalpur, two; Rajkote one; Ratnagiri, five; Karwar and Mangalore, four; Calicut, three and Cochin, two.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and the West Coast of the Peninsula. Local rain in Upper Burma and a few falls in the North-East India, Gujarat and the interior of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 13th June 1908 was 29·730 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer "Rajah," which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 12th instant from Bassein, reports having encountered from Bassein to Basses light, strong S.-W. winds and sea, thence fine weather, with fresh S.-W. winds to Quiloa, thence to Bombay light fresh westerly winds and swell with heavy rain at times.

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 27	1 27	3 24	1 66

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, 12th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in the South-West Punjab but in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night in the North and East Rajputana. The direction of air movement is westerly or north-westerly.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared at Jhansi but skies remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is still considerably below normal. Maximum temperature is very much above the average being 10° in excess at most stations but the minimum is equal to the average except at Allahabad and Jhansi where it is high. Winds are northerly in the east and westerly or south-westerly in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud is reported from Lower Sind and South Rajputana but skies are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally above normal in North Rajputana and is low at night in Upper Sind. Winds are westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Thunderstorms have given light rain at Bhavanagar Para and Surat. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is higher than usual in parts of Gujarat. Veraval and Rajkot have calms but at the other stations winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen, the largest amounts being:—Chanda 1·40 inches and Akola 0·69 inch. Cloud has increased and skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has increased but is still in defect in the north-eastern and eastern districts. Temperature has risen during the day and is unusually high; but at night it is low at Chanda owing to the rainfall and above normal at Saugor and Jubbulpore. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general, Bombay reporting 0·87 inch, Ratnagiri 2·26 inches and Karwar 5·40 inches. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is equal to the average except at Ratnagiri where an excess of 13° is shown in the maximum. Winds are still south-easterly at Bombay, but are south-westerly elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been general; Hyderabad has had 0·38 inch, Belgaum 0·28 inch, Poona 0·48 inch, Ahmednagar 1·45 inches, Malegaon 0·37 inch and Aurangabad 0·15 inch. Skies are generally heavily overcast. The air contains the usual amount of moisture Temperature is equal to the average or in excess during the day but normal at night. Winds are south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended upto Surat. Winds are still south-easterly at Bombay indicating thereby that the low pressure area still exists in the North-East Arabian Sea. Pressure is also relatively low between Bhavnagar and Bombay. Rainfall may extend into the interior during the day. It has however decreased on the Malabar Coast and at Colombo which may be due to the monsoon current being weak. Nearly general though lighter rain is likely on the West Coast and local falls may occur in the Deccan and the southern districts of the Central Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st June, to date.
Bushire (12th)	98·6	78.6	...	0·00
Jask (12th)	99·1	82·6	...	0 00
Muskat (12)	98·8	87·6	...	00·0
Multan	110·3	83·5	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	106·9	80·1	...	0·00
Lahore	110·4	81·2	...	0·50
Sirsa	108·3	85·6	...	1·42
Ambala	101·5	85·0	...	0·26
Delhi	110·2	90·7	...	0·00
Agra	108·5	85·5	...	0·03
Mainpuri	112·3	85·3	...	0·00
Jhansi	110·8	94·1	...	0·00
Cawnpore	112·4	86·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	114·1	90·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	103·1	78·8	...	0·00
Karachi	93·9	82·7	...	0·00
Ajmer	106·9	89·2	...	0·00
Jaipur	109·2	83·1	...	0·00
Kotah	109·5	92·1	...	0·00
Bhuj	100·6	79·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	89·8	82·7	...	0·00
Veraval	87·7	82·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	102·9	80·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	103·6	79·0	0·04	0·04
Surat	97·6	76·1	0·14	0·16
Ahmedabad	107·1	85·7	...	0·00
Deesa	107·3	84·9	...	0·0
Neemuch	99·0	82·7	...	0·00
Indore	100·1	76·1	...	0·75
Jubbulpore	109·5	86·3	...	0·04
Saugor	106·1	86·5	...	0·00
Hoshangabad	110·6	78·9	0·01	0·04
Khandwa	105·7	78·1	0·06	0·06
Akola	101·2	76·6	0·69	1·76
Amraoti	106·3	74·3	0·05	0·21
Nagpur	109·6	79·1	...	0·32
Chanda	104·0	73·5	1·40	1·84
Raipur	107·8	82·5	...	0·00
Bombay	92·6	78·8	0·87	0·97
Ratnagiri	99·8	75·9	2·26	2·60
Mormugao	...	...	...	...
Karwar	79·8	73·5	5·40	10·80
Malegaon	100·9	75·1	0·37	0·49
Ahmednagar	89·9	71·5	1·45	2·27
Poona	96·0	70·8	0·48	0·88
Sholapur	99·8	74·4	0·06	0·57
Bijapur	94·2	71·7	...	1·62
Belgaum	79·3	67·6	0·28	2·32
Aurangabad	98·2	72·2	0·15	0·65
Nizamabad (Indur)	102·9	80·2	...	0·07
Hyderabad	91·3	73·7	0·38	4·09
Mangalore	75·7	71·9	1·17	11·99
Calicut	80·0	72·1	0·39	7·64
Cochin	84·7	75·3	1·29	5·47
Colombo	83·0	76·0	0·17	3·60
Masulipatam	105·8	80·6	...	0·11
Bellary	96·6	75·8	...	0·76
Cuddapah	103·2	77·6	0·14	0·72
Madras	100·0	82·5	...	0·07
Bangalore	83·3	66·8	...	0·85
Coimbatore	86·4	70·3	0·02	0.09
Trichinopoly	92·1	78·3	...	2·49
Negapatam	95·4	80·0	...	2·57

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE GREAT GANGES CANAL.

The Ganges Canal issues from the parent stream at Hardwar, where white temples cluster at the base of low-wooded hills on the banks of a noble river, with swirling rapids and pools of clear blue water reflecting on their surface the far-distant snowy peak of the Himalayas against the deep cloudless blue of an Eastern sky. Here a weir has curbed the river, causing part of the water to flow down a new channel, forming a stream about fifty yards wide, about ten feet deep, and with a current so strong that no man can swim against it. Just below the entrance into this new channel there is a bridge of several arches under which the water rushes, eddying in whirlpools behind the piers, and if your eyes are good you will see gliding in and out of these eddies the noble mahseer, the Indian salmon (so called, though the fish is of a different genus), olive-backed and orange-finned, and a glorious fighter. Spin a minnow or a spoon in the current and you will probably hook him, but see that you have plenty of line and the best of tackle, for your rod will bend into a perilous curve, and your reel will scream with the music that brings a thrill to the angler's heart, and your gallant fish, with that current in his favour, will be far out over the rushing water before you can bring any pressure to bear on him. There is a stungle bank about a hundred yards down where you may hope to land him, but if he takes you beyond that, as well he may, you will have many an anxious moment before you gaff him. When that proud achievement has been accomplished, you well be rady to declare that an Indian canal is first cousin to a Scotch salmon river.

For the next seventeen or eighteen miles of its course that canal is a thing of beauty, an engineering triumph, a sportsman's paradise. It winds along between wooded banks, a grassy road on either side, following the base of hills where every rort of game that man desires to shoot, from an elephant to a snipe, can be found by those who know where to seek it. Elephants, by the way, are preserved by the State, and a herd of them is not a thing which the sportsman desires to meet, for he cannot shoot them, and they are distinctly dangerous. But there are tigers and leopards, deer of many kinds, jungle fowl, partridges, ground game geese and ducks of varieties and beauty too numerous to mention so that the man behind the gun is hard to please if he cannot get what he wants.—From "On an Indian Canal," by Colonel G. K. Scott Moncrieff, C.B., C.I.E., in Blackwood's Magazine for June 1908.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

SEDITIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—It has been instructive and interesting to watch the attitude of the native papers after the outrage at Mozufferpore, which was so dramatically followed by the exposure of the Calcutta bomb-makers and the raids in the Anarchist dens at Manicktollah and elsewhere in Calcutta. The native press may be divided into two broad divisions—the loyal and the anti-Government; which latter class may again be subdivided into those whose tendency it is to attack Government because it is the Government, and those which are frankly disloyal and seditious. The attitude of the first class of papers throughout the present crisis has been admirable. These journals are run by sane politicians, who see that whatever may be good for India in the far future and however great India may have been in the past, for the present the best—and perhaps the only—way to keep the country on the path of prosperity is to maintain the Government, as now constituted—an alien Government, but impartial and to some extent mechanical in its methods. Most praiseworthy has been the tone of these papers at the present juncture, and it may safely be said that the Government of India will be sure to acknowledge the help it has received from them during a trying time. It is the attitude of the second class of journals—those which are pronouncedly anti-Government, and in some cases openly seditious, which demands close consideration and in many cases severe criticism. Nearly all deplore the infamous outrage at Mozufferpore but almost in the same sentence, they insinuate that, that deed and the presence of such misguided persons as those now on trial at Calcutta are directly traceable to the actions of the Government of India in its desire, as they put it, "to repress and grind down the natives of India." The insinuation, is in some cases, cleverly veiled; in others it is more open, while in the least decent of these news sheets the Calcutta bomb-makers have only sinned in that they have been found out.

We fear that Government has been far too lenient in the way it has dealt with these seditious scribblers. There is no difficulty in marking off hostile criticism from what is abusive and likely to incite people to violent and unlawful acts; and long ago Government ought to have appreciated and punished vigorously those who over stepped the line. Hostile criticism of measures and enactments is permissible, nay, to be asked for. No ruling power is infallible, and the Government of India is no exception to this rule. It has erred in the past and will err again in the future, and nothing is more wholesome for it than to have its own faults pointed out to it; but when it is held up to the immature and ignorant as draconic and a lover of harsh and unfair measures, when its fair name is mired in the slough of virulent agitators and writers, then is the time, for it to step in, aware of its own real merit and integrity of purpose, and chastise its traducers. There is not the slightest doubt, moreover, that the miscreants who were responsible for the Mozufferpore affair, and others of their kidney, have been worked up to perpetrate their dastardly crimes by the inflammatory and abusive articles which are constantly appearing in certain native papers. Khudiram Bose, the murderer of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, admitted that he drew his inspiration partly from these writings and partly from the treasonable trash which he had heard put forth by orators. No alien Government can exist without a certain proportion of its subjects entertaining inimical feelings respecting it, but there is no shadow of doubt that the strongest power in the land for fostering those sentiments is the seditious news sheet.

The duty then of the Government is plain. Let it put down with as much firmness as it can command these mischievous newspapers. There may be raised a faint shout of the "liberty of the Press," but the gentleman who some two or three hundred years ago sacrificed his ears on the pillory and then his life to uphold that liberty of the press, would repent him of his sacrifice if he could know of the "freedom" that many Bengali editors desire. The Keir Hardie element at Home might hold up its hands, too, in horror at the "atrocious curtailment of liberties;" but the faint rumblings of an itinerating party politician are as nothing to the utterances of a statesmanlike Viscount Morley—the general public at Home would quickly know which was right.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

The "Pioneer":—The Railway Finance Committee have recommended that, for the present, the annual expenditure on the construction of new lines and the development of existing systems should be 12 1/2 millions sterling. This is equal to an increase of 25 per cent. on the present outlay of ten millions, and it cannot be considered excessive considering the amounts that are required each year for the maintenance and improvement of open lines; the provision of more rolling stock the building of additional sidings and the improvement of stations absorb large sums; and the doubling of existing tracks has also to be carried out. There are now 30,000 miles of open line, and the annual increase to this varies between 800 and 900 miles. Every additional mile that is built means larger outlay in maintenance, with consequently smaller sums for new works. The Committee fix no limit to which the 12½ millions programme should be confined, but they mention incidentally that their proposals will involve the spending of one hundred millions sterling within the next eight years. This is of course, merely a sum in multiplication in order to give round figures; but we may take the period given as one that will be adopted. The whole question seems to turn upon the capacity of the money market in England and India to provide capital as it may be required. It is hoped that larger rupee loans may be raised; and that companies, to whom State lines are leased for working purposes, may be able to find additional capital on the security of these railways alone, without any guarantee from Government. In this way the external debt would be kept within reasonable limits, and Indian investors would be encouraged to come forward. Efforts should also be made to increase the annual surplus on the working of the lines; and approval is expressed of the plan for devoting the whole of the profits on coinage to railway purposes and after the gold standard reserve has reached an amount beyond which it may be considered unnecessary to go. The latter source, however, will be closed for a considerable time to come, as serious inroads have been made upon the reserve this year in order to maintain exchange, and the Government must already be repenting of their premature resolve to invest their coinage profits in railway wagons. Sterling borrowings in London have also been disappointing of late; and the provision of capital in the near future will not be a very easy matter. It is to companies that we must look for the raising of funds, and the leasing of lines such as the Eastern Bengal and the Oudh and Rohilkhand seems now a matter of certainty. The Committee recommend that "one or more" of the State lines worked directly by Government should be leased under a scheme which they have outlined, and the two lines mentioned are obviously those that would be affected. The Government share in such undertakings is to be represented by capitalising the nett earnings at 25 years' purchase, a very fair bargain. The consideration of the report as a whole must be left for a future occasion; but we have indicated in general terms by the policy which is now suggested. The principle of leasing State lines to companies, under new conditions, stands out as the principal feature of the Committees recommendations, and it is one to which little exception can be taken. It is peculiarly adapted to the conditions obtaining in India; and its application already in various instances has been on the whole the most successful in that medley of experiments which goes by the name of Indian Railway policy.

A HILL STATION FOR KARACHI.

The "Sind Gazette": It is now some years since an observant visitor remarked that Karachi, with all its natural and artificial advantages, still wanted two things to make it habitable—a dentist and a hill-station. From time to time spasmodic attempts have been made to supply the former deficiency, but the hill station is still to seek. Of course, Nature intended Quetta to be a pleasant summer retreat for the jaded dwellers in Karachi, and now that the North-Western Railway has actually succeded in placing an electric fan in every first-class carriage the journey through the sultry swamps of Upper Sind is less alarming than it used to be. But as ill-luck would have it, Quetta has been diverted from the proud destiny which might have been hers, and has become a mere cantonment. Having said this it is nnnecessariy to add that there is no hotel or other accommodation likely to tempt the holiday maker from the plains, and that if one wishes to drink in the cool breezes of the Baluchistan hills or taste the famous Quetta peaches in all their freshness one is necessarily dependent on the hospitality of friends, who as a rule are not themselves overburdened with superfluous houseroom. For years there has been talk about building a proper hotel, and there would doubtless be little difficulty in obtaining some enterprising capitalist to undertake it if only reasonable facilities were granted to him. But the project has apparently made no headway, and Karachi must look elsewhere for its hill station. There was at one time an idea of building a house at Ziarat, for the use of Sind Government Officers during the hot weather, but for various reasons nothing came of it, and in any case it would not have benefited a large proportion of the Karachi population.

In these circumstances it is not a little curious that so few people have realized the delights of Mount Abu. It is true that one well-known old Sindhi has made it is permanent home on retirement, and after 5 years' experience is ready to back the climate against any in India. Yet few have followed his example, and at this moment there are probably not a dozen people in Karachi who have climbed the 'sacred hill. Probably few realize how short the journey is. It is possible to breakfast in Karachi one day and dine in Mount Abu the next. The return journey is even better, for one can breakfast in Mount Abu one day and be in Karachi in plenty of time for tea the next; and though the journey across the desert is not precisely the acme of comfort, there is nothing to complain of between Abu Road and Marwar Junction or between Kotri and Karachi, with electric punkahs going in all the carriages and refreshment cars. After reaching Abu Road Station there is a most interesting 18 mile drive up a wonderful road that zig-zags in and out among the threes and rocks on the hill side and at times reminds one of a switchback. At present this drive is accomplished in a tonga and takes about 2 1/2 hours, but next month a 40 h. p. motor with seats for six passengers will be on the road and will climb the hill in an hour. The station itself stands 4,000 feet up, but those who like to climb can reach 5,600 feet at Guru Sikhara a few miles off. The climate is cool and dry and nothing could be a pleasanter change after the muggy heat of Karachi in May and June. On the 30th May last the maximum temperature at Karachi was 106° and the humidity 68° on the same date the maximum at Mount Abu was 84 and the humidity 28. It would be difficult to imagine a prettier little place, with its bungalows nestling behind huge grey rocks on the side of the hill or peeping out from amongst the trees, and the houses of the Rajputana Chiefs reflected in the silver waters of the lake. If one climbs the hill on either side for a short distance there is a magnificent view of the plains of Rajputana 4,000 feet below,—hundreds of miles of dust-swept plains, the sight of which makes one appreciate to the full the cool breezes of Mount Abu. But the temperature and the landscape are by no means its only attractions. One can walk for hours without acquiring that unpleasant coating of glue which is the inevitable result of such exercise in Karachi. There are boats and canoes on the lake and one can laze away an afternoon very happily in a 'Canadian in the cool shade of the rocks. And to the polo player Mount Abu is a perfect paradise during May and June. There is an excellent ground; the polo-playing Princes of Rajputana foregather there, each with a string of 20 ponies or so, during the months before the rains, and the polo is about as good as can be seen anywhere in India.

THE DEPARTING EDITOR.

The "Zanzibar Gazette":—We regret to have to announce that Dr. Spurrier on his departure on leave of absence has felt compelled to resign the post of Editor of the "Zanzibar Gazette," and that we have therefore lost, for the time being, not only, an officer under whose watchful eye we felt that no evil thing could assail the body, but one who was equally successful alleviating the maladies of the mind.

Dr. Spurrier saw the "Gazette" through many different phases of its existence. He wielded the editorial scissors when its pages were mostly filled with scientific and commercial extracts from other journals; he made of the "Local News" column in more social days, a faithful chronicle of passing events and entertainments each of which, as it occurred, was the most successful of its kind that Zanzibar had ever seen and kept a "Poets' Corner" for those whose flights of fancy could not safely be expressed in prose; and more recently, when any attempt to provide interest or amusement has been sternly repressed, has recorded arrivals and departures, rainfall and market prices, decrees and judgments, with unfailing accuracy.

Our late Editor was possessed of a fund of dry humour, and it was possibly the limited extent to which, in these prosaic days, he was able to draw upon it, which brought about his resignation; but through all his years of office he was never known to make an ill-natured remark, and even in a climate where succeptibilities are abnormally tender, he hurt no man's feelings.

May the same be said when the Editorial chair is next vacant.

Mr. T. O. Hodges, Principal of the Kumbakonam College, in his interesting Report for the year 1907-08 say, that the decipline of the students was quite satisfactory:—"Some sort of public spirit was evidenced, particularly in games and other recreations, but the inborn want of selfreliance, enterprise and united action for the common good of the College continued. The College is regarded more or less as a lecturing institution, and no satisfactory remedy for this state of things can be hoped for until the College and the hostel are made particularly co-extensive."

◆

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BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Ordinary Meeting of this Company was held on May 14, at the London Office, No. 6, Drapers' Gardens, E. C.—Mr. H. E. Jonees in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. A. Dickson, jun.) read the notice convening the meeting; and the Directors' report and the accounts were taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving their adoption and the declaration of a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. (free of income-tax), making 6 1/2 per cent. for the year, said the chief blot on the report and the accounts related to the dividend. It was his melancholy duty to move a dividend of 1/2 per cent. less than for the previous year; and he did this with a great deal of regret. He thought, however, when he had finished telling the shareholders about the progress of the Company, they would perhaps say the Directors ought not to have proposed this reduction, but should have paid the full amount. It would be quite legitimate question to ask why the Directors had done this and he would anticipate the question by giving an answer. There had been considerable extension of the consumption of gas; and it would be seen that there was an increase of £5,400 in the receipts for gas, public lighting, residuals, and other things. With regard to capital, they had not added a single penny to the expenditure during the year, which was very unusual when a company was increasing. It would be seen that the income from gas and public lighting was about £3,000 more and from residuals rather above £2,000 more following as coke did the higher price of coals. Concerning the rather fortuitous amount under the heading of bad debts, they wrote off in the previous year more than the loss they actually incurred through the defalcation of the collector. That was in favour of the Directors. The increase in the income of £5,400, it might be said by those who were familiar with gas undertakings ought to have given an increase of profit of about one-third, or (roughly) £1,800. But if they would look on the expenditure side of the revenue account, it would be seen that the expenses for coal amounted to about £18,000, as against £15,000 in the preceding year, or some £3,000 more. Most of the other items in the accounts could be passed over as being what might be expected. The wages were heavier, because the price of food had gone up very much in Bombay; and they had increased the allowance to the workmen for food. This was a righteous thing to do; and had they not done it, it might have proved a great disadvantage to the Company. However, it increased the wages. Purification costs were also higher by about £250. The chief source of extra expenditure, however, which had prevented them getting the £1,800 profit they should have had under ordinary circumstances out of the increase of income was in respect of repairs and maintenance of works and plant, and of mains and services. With regard to something like £1,600 of the works expenditure under this head, and nearly £900 of the distribution expenditure, under the circumstances that their works had been rather neglected by the late management, the directors had taken care to secure certain extensions which ordinarily would have been looked upon as improvements chargeable to capital They, however, charged the amount against the revenue account this year, because of the state of things at the works, which state had been and still was occupying the serious attention of the Board. It would also necessitate further expenditure this year. They had contracts out now for renewing one of the gasholders, which was a heavy repair to undertake in one particular year. With this work before them, and the dark outlook for coal (the Directers were considering this matter some months ago), they came to the conclusion that it would be in the best interests of the Company to let the Board keep a little in hand, and to forego 1/2 per cent. of the dividend. He had sat in the chair of ten different gas companies; and in the whole of his many years' experience, he had never before had to move a reduction of dividend, and he did not think he should have to move it again in that room. The condition of the Company with regard to its outlook for business had never been better—in fact, it was so good, they were almost afraid to count upon it. Last year, there was an increase of 9·1 per cent. while their average percentage increase had previously been about 2 1/2 per cent. The larger increase had come about from several causes. There had been, and was now, a considerable trade in Bombay, though they had lost one or two rather important consumers. They had sent out a young Engineer and Manager; and had impressed upon him to see if he could praduce the same results in Bombay as they had found produced on the Continent, in England, and elsewhere, in stimulating the consumption of gas for purposes other than lighting. This had meant that they had had to lay larger mains, the cost of which had gone into the revenue account; and they had had to lay mains in fresh quarters, which had also been charged to that account. They had removed their offices into a better position, and had enlarged them very much; and this had helped to bring the Company to the front. The Municipality had also arrived at the conclusion that it would be better to light the streets through out the months instead of suspending the lighting, as formerly, during moon light nights. This would improve the lighting of Bombay; and it brought to the Company the important advantage that they no longer had their plant lying idle on moonlight nights. Of course, the public lighting formed a considerable fraction of the total of their gas consumption. The Directors had just sent out a cheque to their Manager as his increment on securing additional lighting; and he was putting energy into getting new custom. He asked the Board to send out various appliances for employing gas for heating purposes; and he was showing enterprise in introducing every new kind of gas lights—especially those of the inverted type, which if introduced earlier would have saved the Company the loss of one very important customer. Their Manager promissed that this increase should continue. If it did, then they might soon bid "good-bye" to the small dividend of 6 1/2 per cent., as they would not be asked to surrender any part of their dividend in the future. The office management in Bombay had, since the troubles of a year-and-a-half ago, seriously occupied the attention of the Board and they had had the advantage in the matter of a Committee of the Deputy-Chairman (Mr. W. G. Bradshaw and Mr. Louis Penny, who knew the local circumstances. As a consequence, they had very much improved the condition of affairs in Bombay. A new system of book-keeping had been introduced; and the local Auditors' duties had been extended, and they were being paid larger fees for a more complete performance of their duties. Everything now pointed to the saving of a repetition of the miserable story he had to tell last year of deceit, fraud, and neglect. But there was the further bright prospect before them that their Manager (who was well qualified for such a purpose) could renew in Bombay the experience he had in Uxbridge and Stepney, by introducing gas where formerly they hardly imagined they could get it used. It was a grand thing for the shareholders to be responsible for the lighting of one of the most important cities of the Universe—a city teeming with an enormous population, whose habits were so different to those of Europeans and whose conditions generaly excited the greatest interest. But their undertaking was 5,000 miles away; and the Directors could not visit the works as they would like to do, and look after them on the spot. All they could do was to send out men who would give to the Company the benefit of their knowledge and their years. They had such men serving them now, who would look to the development of the uses of gas in this distant, this important, and this interesting city, in a way which he (the Chairman) ventured to prophesy would inure to the great benefit of the shareholders. He did not tell fancy stories in these matters, but he had full confidence that the shareholders would get much better dividends than in the past, that Bombay would be lighted by the Company in the most brilliant way for many years, and that gas would there hold its own as it did at home. In concluding his remarks, the Chairman referred to an article in "The Times" of the previous day on the new metallic filament electric lamps, and expressed the opinion that they would not, in any way, for reasons stated in that article, affect gas lighting.

A SUBMARINE BOAT FOR SPONGE FISHING.

Sponges are gathered in various parts of the world, but the principal fisheries are on the banks which surround the Kerkenah Islands, off the coast of Tunis, near Sfax. Divers provided with modern equipment have been employed to some extent within the last few years, but most of the work is still performed by nude divers who, weighted with large stones which they leave at the bottom, descend to considerable depths in search of the valuable zoophytes, to the great injury of their lungs and their general health, which is soon ruined by this laborious and dangerous occupation. The dress and apparatus of the professional diver offer obvious advantages, but their cost and complexity put them beyond the reach of most of the sponge fishers, who are very poor and ignorant.

A few years ago it occurred to Vicar-General Raoul of Carthage, who has taken great interest in the local industry, that the progress accomplished in the art of submarine navigation might possibly find a useful application in sponge fishing. He even constructed by primitive methods a sort of submarine boat which, imperfect though it was, worked well enough to confirm his faith in the idea. A local society, formed at his instigation for the study of the subject, decided upon the construction of a submarine vessel devised especially for sponge fishing. The plans for the boat were drawn by the director of the Segne dockyard near Toulon. The vessel is completed and has just successfully passed a series of pressure tests.

The submarine boat of Abbe Raoul is very much smaller and simpler than its naval prototypes, its displacement being less than 9 tons and its buoyancy about 1,300 pounds, with all its water tanks empty. It is 16½ feet long and 5¼ feet in diameter and carries two men. Its general form is that of a cylinder with rounded ends. The only opening is a manhole at the top, which is surmounted by a turret, hermetically closed by a cover that can be operated equally well from above or from below. When the vessel is afloat, it is possible to walk on the convex top with the aid of steel handrails which extend fore and aft on each side of the turret. The vessel is caused to sink by opening three sea-cocks and thus filling as many water ballast tanks. Two of these tanks, placed amidships in the bilge, to port and starboard, have a combined capacity of 154 gallons of sea water, the weight of which balances most of the buoyancy and brings the top of the boat nearly awash. These two tanks are to be kept filled, as a rule, but they can be emptied by means of a hand pump. The third tank, which is placed between the other two, holds only 17 gallons.

The water flows indirectly from the sea and is forced out by connecting the tank with two reservoirs which contain air at a pressure of 150 atmospheres. Small movements of ascent and descent can be made and controlled readily by manipulating the compressed air valve. In case of accident a lead weight of 1,500 pounds, which forms the amidship section of the keel can be instantly detached, causing the lightened vessel to rise rapidly to the surface.

The boat is propelled by means of two steel oars, with feathering blades, similar to those employed in Goubet's small submarine vessels. The oars pass through the hull in water-tight spherical joints which give freedom of motion in every direction. Similar joints are used on the torpedo tubes of warships.

Attached to the forward fixed section of the keel is a wheel on which Abbe Raoul expects his unique vessel to travel over the level bottom of hard sand on which the sponges are found. By regulating the supply of compressed air to the small ballast tanks the pressure of the wheel on the sea bottom can be made as small as is desired, and there is no apparent reason why the vessel should not be propelled over the bottom by the oars—for it has no other motor. The purpose of this device is to evade the necessity of rising from the sea bottom, and consequently drawing on the supply of compressed air in moving from place to place in search of sponges. Raoul's first boat had a similar wheel, which worked very well.

The sponge fishing apparatus consists of a moveable arm which projects from the lower part of the curved bow, through a water-tight spherical joint, and carries cutting pincers at its extremity. By means of this device, operated by a man inside the hull, the sponge is cut loose and deposited in a large iron basket suspended from the end of a fixed tubular arm of sheet iron, which occupies nearly the place of the bowspirit of a ship. To the middle of this fixed arm are attached electric lamps and a reflector for the purpose of illuminating the sea bottom, which can be observed through a bull's eye in the bow of the boat. These lamps, as well as those which light the interior of the vessel, are supplied with current by a small battery of accumulators. A ball of lead, attached to a steel wire, can be raised and lowered by means of a windlass inside the tubular arm, and thus serves the purpose of an anchor. The windlass is operated by gearing terminating in a shaft which passes through a stuffing box into the interior of the boat and which bears a crank handle at its inner end. Provision is also made for telephonic communication between the submerged boat and a floating vessel.

This sponge fishing marine boat appears to be a practical and useful vessel, embodying a principle that may well find other applications.

Lady Lugard, wife of Sir Frederick Lugard Governor of Hongkong, says a China paper, has been so seriously ill that she has had to go Home. It is feared that she will be unable to spend another summer in the Colony, though she may return for the cold weather. Her departure is much regretted in Hongkong, where she was very popular and took a great interest in the affairs of the Colony.

For the better suppression of lawlessness among lightermen in the Madras Harbour, the Port Trust is considering the question of providing the Police with a motor boat, Pilfering of cargo between ship and shore is an old complaint, and it is to be hoped that the nefarious traffic will soon be suppressed. Cocanada merchants would no doubt like to see a motor Police boat at that port also.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COIFFURE ORNAMENTS.

Almost as close a study is being given to the question of novel schemes for coiffure decoration which will harmonise with every phase of the new gown as though the subject were a fresh science invented to give an impetus to jaded students. In Paris the dainty evening hats, which look as though they had been blown together rather than secured with needle and thread and fine wire are relieved by a pretty arrangement consisting of a tortoiseshell comb threaded through with coloured ribbon to match the hat. The ribbon is continued round the head, being woven in and out among the plaits or poufs of hair with charming effect, while a flat ribbon bow is introduced on one side of the comb, the hair which is touched lightly with brilliantine to give it the satin gloss which is such an essential nowadays, being waved in deep wide undulations after the approved fashion. When no hat is worn a very becoming effect is gained by means of two thin golden bars twisted together and likewise threaded with a soft satin ribbon. This headdress fits closely round the head like a wreath the hair being dressed quite low and flat on the top of the head and very full on either side.

FLOWERS AND RIBBONS.

Another item in the little stock of coiffure ornaments which every woman possesses nowadays, stored in dainty cartons with crisp tissue paper or cotton wool to guard its ephemeralities, is charmingly illustrated by plaits of pale pink velvet or applegreen ribbon caught at the back with a clump of pink apple blossom and leaves, which droop over the hair, while for the brunette there are fillets of bronze tissue woven round and round a substantial frame, a single deep-red rose, apparently just beginning to fade, and fragrant with exquisite perfumes—which recall drowsy midsummer afternoons in a country garden with the hum of bees in our ears—being affixed to one side. Miniature sheaves of golden wheat, to which are attached little bunches of tomatoes in gold tissue, are likewise high in favour and are formidable rivals to the chaplets of enamelled leaves, which are enjoying such a triumphant reign.

MATCHING THE GOWN.

Coloured chaussures, which are always adopted with a certain measure of caution and reluctance in England, have received a warmth of greeting in Paris this year such as has rarely been accorded them before. As a matter of fact, however, the Parisienne of means is by no means averse to spending a round sum on luxurious footgear while even the frugal and saving bourgeoise is inclined to wink at a little personal extravagance in the matter of kid and leather. For smart occasions this summer a white gown must of necessity be accompanied by high boots of white glace kid, while the popular brown costume, with hat, parasol, and gloves to match, must on no account lack this harmonising item as well, bronze kid chaussures and brown lace-fronted stockings being introduced in unison.

OXFORD AND JOHN CHINAMAN ON TRAINING.

"What funny people they are, those slit-eyed Chinamen!" says the "Isis" (the Oxford undergraduates' paper), criticising the interview with a Chinaman which we recently quoted from the "Morning Post." "They always give one the creeps, with their impassive outlook upon the world. They seem as if nothing could ever surprise them, even if they found a bomb tied to their pig-tails with every intention of going off. They would probably murmur that it was a fine day, and pass into oblivion smiling.

"The secret of their success is that, like the people in Sunlight Soap advertisements, they never worry. It is all the same to them, whatever happens; the great thing is never to be put out. They have several lives still to come, so what does it matter if they do not succeed in this?

TRAINING IS IN THE AIR.

"An amusing illustratian of this is to be found in an interview between a Chinaman and an Englishman on the top of a 'bus; you may read about it in the *Morning Post*. The talk turned upon Oxford, and the Chinee thought we were much too energetic.

"How important this is to Oxford just now, when training is rather in the air! The boating individual is spending a good deal of energy in getting up early, running round the Meadows, and digesting a portentously large breakfast. He feels it his duty not to attend too many lectures, because that would put him out of the frame of mind; and later on he works very hard on the river driving along his boat to please an unappreciative coach. He avoids all forms of food which are likely to impair his efficiency, and he goes to bed early—oh, so early! His life is a ceaseless grind. This being so, he may well ask himself "Is it wise? Would it not be a far, far better thing to give ear to what this heathen Chinee has to say, and moderate our preparations so that we shall not be limp and exhausted before the Eights begin? Is it prudent to fritter away our energies in preliminaries, to nip in the bud that strength which Nature has given us, to enfeeble the frame and sap the system?'

"No, in very sooth it is not. We will hearken to that Oriental, and formulate a plan of campaign whereby any and every boat is warranted to go top of the River in a day or two. No one shall be allowed to rise before eleven o'clock, and then only by slow degrees. A little exercise may be taken in the morning, such as walking to the Union and back.

FACETIOUS OXFORD.

"Some time in the afternoon—it doesn't matter when—those members of the Eight who feel so disposed may proceed down to their barge, where they will then, eider-down cushion in hand, seat themelves at their ease in the boat, and wait until the stream has carried them down to Iffley. There they will wait until a man with a horse arrives to tow them back again. When this is finished they may, if they are not too tired, motor home again. (A special supply of motor-cars, with patent springs to prevent jolting, will be in readiness on Folly Bridge.) The rest of the day will be spent in hammocks and contemplation, and other members of the College will be locked out if they make any noise to disturb the oarsmen's slumbers.

"Oxford lost the boat-race, it is said, through not eating enough marmalade; but we well not be bumped through neglecting the advice of John Chinaman. Repose is the mother of action—that is our motto for this week. And when the time comes, we shall be as fit as fiddles—shall we not? indeed, a very pleasant regime."

CANADA WITHOUT SUPPLIES.

Owing to the continued deadlock in the House of Commons on the refusal of the Opposition to pass Supplies unless the Government withdrew the Conscience Clauses of the Election Bill, the Military Department is without funds wherewith to hold the annual camp training of all corps in East Winnipeg as intended next month. Orders have therefore been sent out to cancel the arrangements for holding the camps. This decision affects 25,000 men.

The payment of the civil servants' salaries is now overdue.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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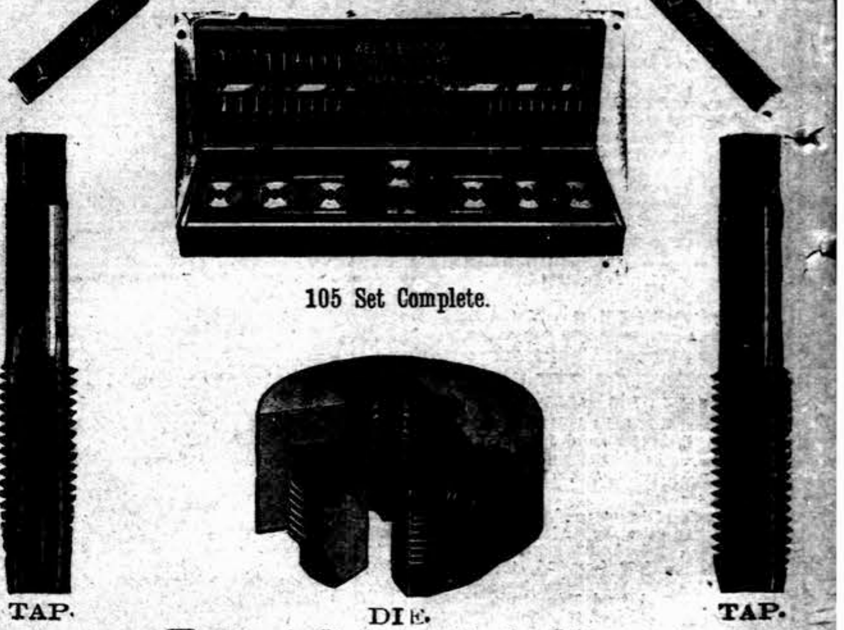

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Set ,,	9	,,	¼ ,,	,,	1 ,,	,,	1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	105	,,	¼ ,,	,,	¾ ,,	,,	1/16ths.	,, three taps.
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Set ,,	150	,,	¼ ,,	,,	1½ ,,	,,	1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	DD 5	,,	⅛ ,,	,,	¼ ,,	,,	1/32ds.	,, one tap.
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Set ,,	DD 7	,,	7/64 ,,	,,	¼ ,,	,,	1/64ths.	,, ,, ,,
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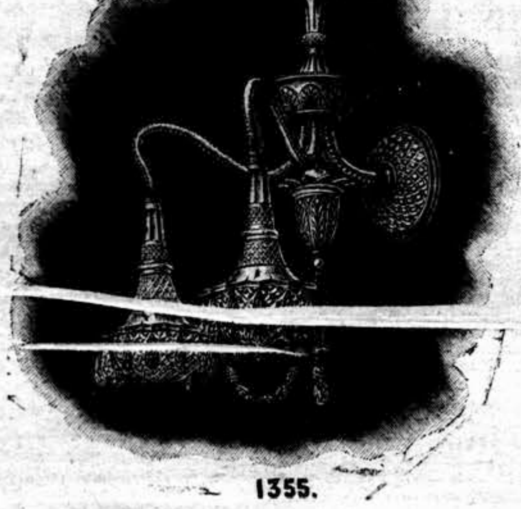

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

ESTATE OF SIR THARIA TOPAN.

In the Bombay High Court on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaubal disposed of an appeal, preferred by Lady Janbai, widow of the late Sir Tharia Topan, a Khoja merchant trading in Zanzibar and other places. Dissatisfied with an order made in chambers by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in November 1907, directing her to substantiate, by filing a suit within two months, her objection to an attachment laid against certain property by the firm of Moti Gulabchand and others, including the share of her son Mahomed Mehdi Thari Topan, and to establish the assignment of that share to herself, as she had alleged. The lady was the appellant and the applicant in the present appeal; the firm of Moti Gulabchand were the respondents, the plaintiffs, and the attaching creditors; while Mahomed Mehdi was the defendant in the same. Mr. M.R. Jardine argued in favour of the appellant; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad argued in favour of the respondents.

The litigation was of long-standing. The respondents had obtained a decree from the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton in February 1895. This was appealed against on the ground that the Judge should have accepted the plaintiffs' version of the transactions, and not the one given by the defendants. The then Chief Justice Mr. Farran and Mr. Justice Starling upheld the appeal so far as to vary the decree; they awarded to the appellants Rs. 3,937, in addition to the sum specified in the decree, the balance of debt, with interest, and costs of suit and appeal. On 3rd March 1896, the following property was attached under the decree:—Government pro. notes of Rs. 1,50,000; Port Trust Bonds, Rs. 20,500; 15 shares in the Bombay Telephone Company; and Govt. pro. notes of Rs. 4,61,000. The first three properties were in Bombay, the fourth was in Zanzibar. By an order made by the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji on 14th March 1896, the attachment was extended to Mahomed Mehdi's share in Sir Tharia Topan's estate, subject to a claim of Mr. Bomonji S. Chothia.

In the chamber proceedings instituted before Mr. Justice Davar, the firm of Moti Gulabchand asked for satisfaction of decree from the property. In the course of his decision Mr. Davar said that on 10th August 1895 plaintiffs obtained decree for Rs. 7,285, inclusive of costs. Then the attachment of 3rd March 1896 levied was on moneys belonging to the share of Mahomed Mehdi in his father's estate, which were then in the hands of the Receiver. Since that date no steps were taken either to realise or to release the property under attachment. On 16th April 1907, the attaching-creditors, viz. the firm of Moti Gulabchand (who are respondents in the appeal, and were the plaintiffs in the suit), obtained a notice calling upon the Receiver (Mr. N. C. Macleod) to show cause why he should not pay to the Sheriff, out of the share of the defendant Mahomed Mehdi, sufficient to satisfy their decree. the Receiver showed cause by putting in an affidavit of Lady Janbai; from which it appeared that Mahomed Mehdi had assigned over all his interest in his father's estate to her; and she prayed for the raising of the attachment. Then it was that Mr. Justice Davar passed the order that as Lady Janbai was in the position of the objecting party, she must substantiate her claim by filing a substantive suit; the summons was to stand over abiding the result of that suit. Were such suit instituted, it would then be open for the attaching creditors to challenge the assignment to her of the share. Against this order, Lady Janbai filed this appeal.

Mr. Justice Batchelor pronounced the Judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said, that the Judge had the power to make the order could be answered satisfactorily upon reference to Rule 355 of the High Court. Couched as the rule was in the widest possible language, it authorised the making of the order now under appeal. Nor was it an answer to say that the rule, really so construed, was inconsistent with the spirit of Section 278 and the following Sections of the Code. For, even assuming this inconsistency, no difficulty was created, inasmuch as under Section 652 the rules framed by the High Court, relating to its own procedure, in the excercise of its Original civil jurisdiction, needed only to be consistent with the Letters Patent establishing the Court. Then the only question remaining was whether, having the power to make the order, Mr. Justice Davar was right in using the power in the present case. Now the matter was one in which the Judge had long and intimate familiarity with the practice and procedure of these Courts; it was, therefore, one in which the Judges of the Appeal Court should, in any case, be most reluctant to interfere with his discretion. It had been urged that the suit Lady Janbai was enjoined to file in order to vindicate her claim was foredoomed to failure on account of limitation, but the answer to that was to be found in the issues raised before Mr. Justice Davar. It was plain that this issue of limitation must confront Lady Janbai, whether as plaintiff in the suit ordered to be filed, or as claimant in the enquiry held under Rule 355. It was not suggested that she would be in any worse position in her suit by reason of the time elapsing between the Judge's order under appeal, and the institution of the suit.

Order confirmed; appeal dismissed with costs.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod have disposed of a report of proceedings by the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri in a case against Ramji Sudkoji, who was convicted by Mr. R. Y. Chaubal, First Class Magistrate of Ratnagiri, of gambling in a street and was fined two rupees, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for four days. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Chief Justice in giving Judgment said that the conviction could not stand. The offence was alleged to have been committed under the terms of section 61, sub-section (i) of Bombay Act IV of 1890, a penal section which must be construed strictly. In order to bring the case within that section, it must be shown that the accused assembled with others or joined in some assembly in a street. Now the evidence was that he was seated on a platform, which was not in a street. That platform was appurtenant to the house of a private individual, and it was not shown that it was a platform to which the Public had a right of access. Therefore it could not be included within the term "Street" as defined by section 3, sub-section (e) of Bombay Act IV of 1890. Their Lordships were therefore of opinion that it had not been shown that the accused assembled with others or joined any assembly in a street. He was not therefore rightly convicted under the section. The conviction and sentence were set aside; and the fine, if paid, was ordered to be refunded.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod have disposed of an application in the case against Dil Jan, woman, in which the Government of Bombay prayed for enhancement of the sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment, passed on Dil Jan by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. F. Sorabjee Tabyarkhan, with Messrs. Unwalla and Pherozshah, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown. It was urged for the petitioner that she was charged with letting on hire and disposing of a girl named Ellahi, a minor about twelve years of age; and that the offence being punishable with ten years' rigorous imprisonment, and there being no extenuating circumstances whatever, the sentence passed by the Magistrate was quite inadequate. Their Lordsips, after hearing arguments, enhanced the sentence of imprisonment to one of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, the fine remaining as it was.

POLICE COURT. ✓

AN ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Marathi Brahim Charged.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Ganesh Damodar Savalkar (29), a Brahim from Nasik, with being a member of an unlawful assembly, the object of the assembly being to overawe the Police in their lawful duties.

Inspector Morris deposed that on Friday afternoon at about 5-30 he was on duty on the road opposite the Esplanade Police Court for the purpose of regulating the traffic. About five hundred people had collected there. He repeatedly told the crowd to move on after the prison-van in which the accused in the "Hind Swarajya" case was being conveyed had gone away. The assembly only partially obeyed his orders. It went back and then came forward and disobeyed his orders. The accused, who was standing opposite the gate of the Court compound, was told by Sub-Inspector Mahomed Hussein to move on. The accused held up his arm, and said he would go but did not attempt to go. He then told the accused at least five times to go away but the order was disobeyed by the accused, who again put up his arm. The crowd would have gone away but for the defiant attitude taken up by the accused. He asked the accused why he did not go away. The accused still refused, and was then arrested.

Cross-examined by the accused, witness said that he knew the accused had come down from Nasik to hear the 'Kal' case.

Sub-Inspector Mahomed Hussein deposed to his having given orders to the accused to go away, and to the latter disobeying them.

Mr. Sloane: Did you notice anything particular about the under garments worn by the accused?

Witness: The accused also wore a loin-cloth.

The Magistrate: Is there anything significant in that?

Mr. Sloane: Yes, your Worship. Only pugilists and fighting men wear that garment.

Witness further said that the accused's holding up his arm had the effect of making the crowd stand firm. The crowd ran away after the arrest of the accused.

Inspector Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department deposed that the accused stood in front of the crowd in a very prominent position. Sub-Inspector Mahomed Husein ordered the accused away, but the order was disobeyed and the crowd began to close round the accused, and shouted. The accused stood up with his arm held up, turned round and smiled sarcastically. The crowd came in and shouted.

The Magistrate said that he was considering whether the charge was one of being a member of an unlawful assembly or that of disobeying the orders of the Police. He asked the accused if he pleaded guilty of having disobeyed the orders of the Police

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Further hearing was postponed to the 16th instant. ✓

INQUESTS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. G F. Chalk, J. P., Coroner for Bombay, conducted the following inquests on Sunday, the first one being at the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and the remaining two in the Morgue;—

The first inquest was relative to the death of Dhondia Paya, and of the tindal Dharma Govind of the petrol barge "Pir Pao," which was on the night of Friday, the 12th instant, lying near Jackeria Bunder prior to its being taken to the Magazine for handing over petrol-drums for storage. There were seven men on board, including the two deceased. The evidence of Rukhma Amba and others showed that the barge was laden with petrol-drums; Rukhma was a labourer in the employ of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. Early in the morning, a loud report was heard in the direction of the hold; soon after, flames leapt out of it. Dhondia's legs, arms, chest, and abdomen were burnt; he was taken to the hospital. On hearing the report the others immediately jumped into the sea and saved themselves. Tindal Dharma's bones and some charred remains were found later. He and Dhondia were sleeping near the hold. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to burns accidentally received in the fire.

The inquest relating to the death of Dand Bala was concluded. The verdict returned was that his death was due to shock and hæmorrhage due to a wound on the abdomen, inflicted on him by Dulabh Nagarsi, under such circumstances that Dulabh's act was tantamount to the committal of an offence punishable under the Penal Code.

Vithu Ananda (30), a labourer, working on a quarry-hill at Parel Tank Road, had died of multiple injuries. He was working with a crow-bar, dislodging loose rocks from their position. He was seated on a sling, about 18 of feet from the ground, when one of the big boulders fell. Deceased lost his balance, and fell down on the rock below. His skull was fractured and besides which he received injuries to his limbs. A verdict of death being due to multiple injuries, caused by an accidental fall, was returned.

Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Readymoney and family, who had gone to China and Japan, returned here yesterday, by the P. and O. mail steamer "Delta."

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

Although there was a sharp drizzling shower all through Saturday afternoon and angry black clouds succeeded one another, the League fixture of the evening between the Royal Scots "A" team and the Y. M. C. A. was played out on the Cooperage, and the attendance on the grounds, considering the state of the weather, was quite gratifying. The going was heavy and the ball slippery, and the players were as often on the field as above it.

It was an exciting game, perhaps the best so far witnessed in the contest. The teams were fairly well matched, and although the soldiers ultimately triumphed, the play of the civilians was not the less admired on that account. During the opening half, with the rain pouring, it was a fast and level game, and there was nothing to choose between the play of either of the combatants; in fact, it looked as if the Y. M. were having the better of the exchanges. With long kicking and rushing, both the back divisions played well; while the forwards showed a great eagerness to utilize the openings, and the halves were equally ready to support them or to fall back on the defence. Volleys after velleys rained in upon the two custodians, more particularly on Rose, and there could not be found a goal-keeper who was more true to his trust than he. The Scots, however, from a splendid bit of play from Bolton, notched a goal when there were about three minutes to go in this half. Score:—

Royal Scots "A" .... 1 Goal
Y. M. C. A. .... Nil.

The second moiety of the match was more in favour of the Scots, but it was later in the game before they could make any addition to their score. On change of sides, the Scots at once opened the attack, and being repulsed, up and down play ensued for about twelve minutes. Dowling, G. Brewin and Hastings Templeton had exceedingly hard luck, for none of their repeated charges, which was as pretty a bit of play as was ever seen on footer field, would take effect. Perhaps on a drier ground, they could have met with better luck. During the remaining minutes, the Scots were continually in possession of the leather and were hovering round their enemy's flags, and Kennoway, Bolton and Girdwood added three more goals in quick succession and the match closed with the ball kicking in mid-field. Score:—

Royal Scots "A" .... 4 Goals.
Y. M. C. A .... Nil.

TEAMS.

ROYAL SCOTS "A."

Goal—Robertson.
Backs—Williams (capt.) Henderson.
Half-backs—Kellier, Driscoll, Lamont.
Forwards—Pringle, Kennoway, Girdwood, Bolton, Martin.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal—Rose.
Backs—Kelly, Rowbottom (capt.)
Half-backs—Quinn, Jaeger, MacVarden.
Forwards—Spierce, Dowling, G. Brewin, H. Templeton, T. Brewin.
Referee—Mr. G. Walton.

CRICKET.

"Simla" versus "Outstations."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The "Simla" versus "Outstations" cricket match ended to-day in a win for the home team by 7 wickets.

Simla closed their first innings for 223 runs, of which Mr. V. H. S. Stow contributed 84, Mr. J. B. Wood 38, Captain Jelf 32, and Captain Woldie 23.

The Outstations then went in and compiled 228. In their second venture Lieutenant Tennant contributed 97, Lieutenant Gardiner 76, Captain Tibbles 16, and Major Foley 16.

This left Simla 145 to win, which they put together easily for the loss of 3 wickets, Captain Goldie contributing 39, Mr. J. B. Wood (not out) 71, Lord Francis Scott 15, Mr. H. P. Chaplin 8, and Mr. V. S. Stow 2 (not out).

CRICKET FIXTURES.

FORT AND PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL

June 13th, Saturday—Elphinstone College.
June 14th, Sunday—Parsi Gymkhana.
June 20th, Saturday—Baronet C. Club.
June 27th, Saturday—Islam Gymkhana.
June 28th, Sunday—St. Zavier's College.
July 4th, Saturday—St. Zavier's High School.
July 5th, Sunday—Liberal C. Club (Esplanade).
July 11th, Saturday—Elphinstone College (return).
July 18th, Saturday—Bombay Gymkhana.
July 20th, Monday—(Commencement of Shield Matches).
July 25th, Saturday—Grant Road Proprietary High School.
July, 26th, Sunday—Liberal C. Club (Esplanade) (return).
September, 10th to 12th Thursday to Saturday—Presidency vs. Parsis (Poona)

TRIANGULAR MATCH.

September 17th to 19th, Thursday to Saturday—Presidency vs. Parsis (Bombay).
September, 21st to 23rd, Monday to Wednesday—Hindus vs. The Winners.

In his short monograph on "Iron and Steel Industries in the Punjab," Mr. G. Worseley, Assistant Commissioner, comes to the conclusion that as regards articles of a purely utilitarian nature there is a steadily increasing demand for European manufactures. The native *lohar* is gradually being ousted by Sheffield and will have to resort to European processes if he is to keep up the competition. Mr. Worsley is confident that Indian iron and steel workers lack only the teaching and development necessary to make them the equal of European craftsman, and this they are gradually acquiring in railway and Canal workshops.

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BY THE WAY.

THE DISCONTENTED PENSIONER.

There is tragedy with more than a spice of irony in the story of the old sailor who committed suicide because he had been pensioned. The evidence at the inquest showed that Charles William Callaghan, a master mariner employed by the War Office, was granted a pension of £3 a week several months ago. But for fifty years he had been a worker, and at sixty-six could not accustom himself to idleness. For a time he endured, fretting and lamenting the lack of something to do; then rose early one morning and hanged himself. Of course, we think of Charles Lamb's humorous melancholy as a superannuated man. We need only, however, look around among the living, and on every side can find men living in what should be happy retirement who are made wretched by the lack of occupation. They are thrown out of the rut of their existence, and are too old to look for another. The man who is content in retirement would seem to be the exception. When pensioning off is welcomed it proves sorely disappointing to the majority. It is a pity we should have to get so used to toil that we cannot dispense with it.

FRANCOIS COPPEE.

France loses a true poet by the death of M. Francois Coppee; Paris, a loving son. M. Coppee found in the "gay capital" a world of material for his pen, but under her smiling front he discovered what may be discovered in any great city—a suffering heart. And this heart interested him more than the superficialities of appearance. He sang of those who struggled for life, of the defeated, the rejected of fortune; the hard workers content to make much of small enjoyments, in whom France is so rich. The art of M. Coppee has been criticised by his own countrymen, but he gained a high popularity. He could relate, and was not afraid to relate, in the most simple and touching language the story of his early trials, the anxieties that attended his first efforts in dramatic poetry, and the joy of his triumph. These are the things which the world always likes to hear. But M. Coppee had not to wait long for [illegible] recognition of his talents. He was only twenty-seven when "Le Passant," his one-act poetical play, was produced at the Comedie Francaise, to become a favourite both with actors and with audiences. England knows M Coppee better than any of the more recent French poets. Mr. Davidson's version of "Pour la Couronne" has been for long a popular item in Mr. Forbes Robertson's reportery, and by its means people who know little of French poetry and drama have been filled with admiration for French romance. Not even "Cyrano de Bergerac" has so many admirers here. But, besides his work, there was much that was appealing in M. Coppee's life. The devotion of his sister reminds one of "Masoeur Henriette" and Ernest Renan.

THE ENVIRONS OF MOROCCO.

Mulai Hafid "is new accepted as Sultan by practically the whole of Morocco excepting the coast towns, where fear of French reprisals alone deters Hafidist sentiment from open acknowledgment." That is the gist of a message from the Tangier correspondent of the "Times," which agrees very exactly with a recent message from its Paris correspondent. In fact the attempt to bolster up Abdul Aziz has failed; both France and Europe have to tackle a changed situation; and its perils are obvious enough. The Tangier informant of the "Times" speaks of a great nationalist sentiment in favour of Mulai Hafid. But we remember that other keen and experienced observers have told us that no such thing is possible in Morocco where the chief obstacles to a "pacific penetration" are the absence of either coherence or cohesion amongst a number of rude tribes. However that may be the strength of Hafid's cause must be taken as evidence of the consolidation of some popular feeling of which the natural outcome will be a holy flame of anti-European fanaticism. In these circumstances the Powers should be very careful in dealing with the Hafidian "envoys," who are pleasantly occupied in taking tea in Berlin and having their portraits painted. Even Brazil, to which they have appealed, has some responsibility and this is emphatically not the time for one Power to score off another at the expence of all the signatories to the miserable Algeciras agreement.

FIAT JUSTITIA!

Those who criticised the establishment of the Court of Criminal Appeal on the various grounds with which we are familiar find a new weapon newly forged by the proceedings of the court. For it has happened that a man, convicted and sentenced for the manslaughter of his child as the consequence of acts of cruelty, has been enabled on appeal to the new court to get free from his sentence owing to misdirection of the jury which convicted him. But since the Lord Chief Justice declared that "he must not think that he left the court an innocent man," and expressed the regret of the court that they had not power to order a new trial, this reversal of a technically improper sentence is no credit to the new legislation. The Court of Criminal Appeal was intended to give every chance to the possibly innocent. We now find that it may operate in favour of those who deserve no mercy. It is a faulty instrument. And since it is also a very costly instrument, and a very important addition to our legal machinery, the sooner this fault is remedied and these loopholes are closed against the wrong sort of escape the better it will be for justice and the country.

"J'Y SUIS, J'Y RESTE."

The Marquis de Castellane's story of the creation of the phrase "J'y suis, j'y reste," is contradicted by "L'Eclair" on the strength of a letter written by General Biddulph to M. Germain Bapst. General Biddulph, then attached to the submarine telegraph service, entered the Malakoff soon after MacMahon had stormed it, and found the Marshal in what seemed a precarious position. He writes—we are re-translating from the French.

After having looked on for some time at the spectacle, I went up to General MacMahon, and, after informing him of my position on the Headquarters Staff, proposed to make myself useful by informing the English commander of his situation. General MacMahon, who had maintained an admirable calm, replied that all was well. "You can tell the English General," he added, "que j'y suis at que j'y reste."

That ought to be conclusive, and the presumption is that the Marquis de Castellane's memory was at fault.

IN SEARCH OF A PIRATE'S HOARD.

That the days of romance are not dead is proved by the report that Captain Small is about to make a second voyage to the "Spanish Main" in search of a treasure of gold, estimated at nearly a quarter of a million pounds, said to have been buried in one of its islands a century or so ago by the famous pirate Latrobe. About thirty years ago—so the story, which is now almost forgotten, runs—a doctor named Davidson had for patient during a voyage from Hawaii to San Francisco an old sailor, who confided to him a singular story. When the seaman was a lad, about 1808, his vessel was captured by Latrobe, who was afterwards caught and executed in Jamaica. Before he died, however, he told the lad the story of a great treasure he had buried in one of the many islands which stud the Caribbean Sea; and, what was more to the point, gave into his custody papers indicating the precise spot where the gold was to be found. Equipped with this information, Captain Small is said to be about to make his second attempt to find the pirate's hoard; and it is to be hoped that this voyage will be more successful than the first, which was one sequence of disasters.

PERSIAN GULF POLICE DUTIES.

The Naval correspondent of the "Globe" writes:—The situation at Jask, upon which I commented a short time ago, in connection with the action taken against Afghan gun-runners, by H.M. ships "Hyacinth" and "Proserpine," still appears to remain a critical one. It illustrates the point so often made in "The Globe," viz., that there is still serious police work for our Navy to perform around the coasts of our Empire, and that more small ships are required for this purpose. It also gives a characterstistic picture of the philosophic manner in which the officers and men of the Fleet accept this duty when it is thrust upon them. A private letter from the "Proserpine" shows that when the last mails left the Persian Gulf, there were about 170 European and Indian troops at this little telegraph station at Jask, facing between three and four thousand of the wild Afghan gun-runners of that region, made desperate by the interference of the ships with their nefarious traffic. These numbers of Afghans were being added to almost hourly, according to the reports brought in by spies. Yet these reports did now sufficiently alarm the officers of the ships to prevent them playing golf and cricket within sight of the thwarted enemy. But after all a mixed force of 170 men is not many to meet four or five thousand semi-savages whose pluck is undoubted, and who are said to be armed with the latest description of rifle. The markmanship of these tribes is also of a high individual standard. Fortunately the ships' guns and searchlights command the station at Jask, but still two ships are but a small number for such an eventuality.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaubal.)

1477—Unwalla and P. Bayabai widow and others vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum and another Mirza M and M

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co. Hajibibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Sha Aga Khan and others Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07—Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Smetham B and Co.
326-07—Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmookh and another Smetham B and Co.
473-07—Thakurdas and Co. Shapurjee Burjorji Fraser vs Dayal Muljee Mulla and M.
520-07—Mulla and M Dayal Muljee vs The Fraser Ice Factory, Ltd., and others Thakurdas and Co.

For hearing exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

888-06—Payne & Co Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Hajee Azam Goolam Hoosein Bhaishunker K and G.
426-07—Mansukhlal J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co.
427-07—Mansuklal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Railway Co Little and Co.
230-07—Kanga and Co. Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co.
302-07—Shamrao M and H Rustomjee Jehangir vs Aderjee Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co.
58-04—Thakurdas and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vijiram Matubhoy J and M.
183-07—S A Tyabjee. Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Aquations De Quadrus Daphtary F and D.
606-07—Bhaishunker K and G. The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. vs Ratanbai and others Jehangir and S.
701-07—N B Vakil. Dinanath Ramjee Chaman and another vs Maganlal Bhugwandas and others Matubhoy J and M.
540-07—F P Pavri. Jerbai widow and others vs Pirojbai widow and others Smetham B and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-07—Smetham B and Co. Mary Catherina widow vs John Creado and others Raghavaya B and N.
32-07—Ardeser H D and Co. Minocher Pirojshaw D S vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Dady Seth and others Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

955-07—Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasjee Kavarana vs Maneckjee Rustomjee Billimoria Bicknell M and R.
142-07—Payne and Co. Hajee Joomas Fazal Mahomed vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co.
6-07—Captain and V. Mahomedali-alias Mahomedbhai Hassanalli vs A M Jivanji and Co Thakurdas and Co.
196-08—Nanu H and Co. Ismailjee Shaik Junavji Noorbhoy vs Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mahomed and another Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Summary Suits for hearing in Chamber.

191-08. Payne and Co. Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Chaganlal Hurgowandas.

For Decree Absolute.

389-05—Ardeser H D and Co. Cowasjee Bomonji Bomon Behram vs Cassam Goolam Hoosein.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

166-08—Bhaishunker K G Lalbhai, Tricumlal and others vs the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay Crawford and Co.

For further directions and cost on Commissioner's Report.

525-06—Ardesher H O and Co Moltani Tehalram Girdharidas vs Danabhoy Ahmedally.
995-7—Jamsetjee R and D Chhagan Khossal vs Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07—Ardeser H D and Co Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi Malubhoy J and M.

Commercial Causes.

945-07—Payne and Co. Budrudin Mulla Samsoodin vs Mahomedally Esajee.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06—Payne and Co. Salurabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Saith Ahmed Makoa and others F P Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

397-02—Captain and V Ramchundra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others Mansukhlal J and H.

Long Causes.

523-06—Captain and V Hajee Esmail Hassam vs Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.
609-07—Ardeser H D and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others Payne and Co.
405-07—Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Pramjee vs Luxmidas Cragjee Ardeser H D and Co.

The Brussel's correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" suggests that King Leopold, whose visit to Wiesbaden was projected some time ago, but had been deferred until the Emperor William's arrival will take advantage of his meetings with the Emperor in order to discuss the negotiations which are now in progress between the British and Belgian Governments with regard to the interpretation of the Berlin Act, and, in particular, to discover the attitude of Germany towards the Treaty.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1908.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

We endorse the sentiment of the individuals who ejaculated "No" when Lord Morley at the Civil Service dinner said we are confronted with the rather painful fact of a certain estrangement and alienation between the races in India. The way to produce estrangement and alienation is to talk about it, as the way to make a man angry is to tell him he is. For the same reason we are glad Lord Curzon's motion, intended to raise a debate on India, has been postponed. We wish the idea were abandoned altogether, the more so as we cannot forget it was Lord Curzon's persistent troubling of the waters which led to the bulk of whatever unrest and dissatisfaction still exists in Bengal to-day. Since Lord Curzon was elected an Irish representative peer and entered the House of Lords, the wisdom of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in refusing him a British peerage has been manifested over and over again. Whenever he can get an opportunity he lectures the nation on India, and there is no telling what mischief he may do by ill-timed criticism. He now occupies a position of greater freedom and less responsibility than when he was Viceroy of India, but his unbridled tongue may again create estrangement and alienation in quarters where it has since happily subsided. "Our first duty is to keep order," exclaimed Lord Morley and we hope that duty will ever be kept clearly in view. But it is little use restraining the Press and sedition-mongers in India if irresponsible persons at Home are to run loose and give vent to ill-balanced, misleading oratory in Parliament and in public meetings. Ill-feeling, estrangement and alienation between races are generated at Home as much as out here—a fact which cannot be too forcibly impressed upon our sometimes well-intentioned champions in England. Leave us alone to work out our own salvation and we shall do it without complaining. When we want the assistance of prancing ex-pro-consuls we can ask for it, but at present we do not. We in India are the best judges of inter-racial feeling, of existing conditions and their portent. We do not wish to exaggerate them or under-rate them, but in the name of common sense we protest against this wearisome and wicked reiteration concerning terrible dangers of which we have no fear. As Lord Morley observed on Friday, "When the crisis comes we shall be ready, but let us keep our minds clear now." By all means. But the ceaseless references to the situation to which we are treated are not calculated to help us keep our minds clear. It is irritating to everyone concerned, and is more likely to precipitate a crisis than to allay ill-feeling.

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OUR RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN. As peace has been temporarily restored upon the North-West frontier and the Amir has recalled his fanatical ecclesiastics to Kabul, the question of our past and future relations with the troublesome border kingdom is worth considering by the light of recent occurrences. Having regard to the perpetual worry its affairs have inflicted upon us since we acted the part of king-makers and founded a friendship with its new dynasty at the close of the second Afghan war, one is almost tempted to regret that the Viceroy of the latter half of the seventies did not become a convert to Russian proposals. These, which were in perfect accordance with her traditional diplomacy, were that we should join in a division of the remaining Mahomedan principalities of middle Asia, and so set at rest forever the geographical and political differences which were constantly invading the harmonious relations of the two countries. But Lord Lytton's chivalrous personality shrank from the acceptance of such a cold-blooded method of solving the problem; he preferred the application of friendly persuasiveness to the truculent Amir of his day, and when that failed followed it up with a war which has left us our present heritage of troubles with a people who hate us, and a monarch who, although personally friendly, is quite unable to control fanaticism when his Mullahs decree the promulgation of a *jeliad*. And as an addendum to our complexities with the border and Kabul, certain London optimists whose sympathies have been enlisted by the misfortunes of the guileless Pathans are now suggesting that we should extend our administration to the Durand boundary and civilise these interesting clans through the æsthetic influences of public works, hospitals and education. A strong contingent of Pathan M.A.'s and B.A.'s is unlikely to become one of the social features of our generation, but peaceful penetration is a powerful solvent of racial antipathies, and if it can be substituted for bullets and gunpowder and the other concomittants of frontier expeditions we may yet convert our arch-opponents into useful and law-abiding subjects. But that time is not yet, and any attempt to realise it prematurely would produce a combustion in which all Afghanistan would share.

The present year is the centenary of our first overture of friendship to Kabul as precisely ten decades ago the famous Civilian who afterwards became Governor of Bombay was chosen by the Governor-General as his envoy to the court of the Afghan monarch, with whom he concluded a treaty of alliance. An equally interesting fact is that the present Viceroy, who is now acquiring personal experience of the sinuosities of trans-border diplomacy, is the direct descendant of the Scottish peer who first conceived the idea of erecting Afghanistan into an ally and a buffer-state for the protection of a frontier which was then a long way south of the Sutlej. The eventual result of our initiatory excursion into Kabul concerns was the first Afghan war, undertaken for the dethronement of an Amir who had entered into a strong political flirtation with Russia, and the restoration of our quondam ally, Shah Shujah, who had been for years a refugee and pensioner at the Sikh capital. It is a curious reflection upon our political sagacity in connection with Afghan affairs that when Dost Mahomed offered us a protectorate over his kingdom, similar to the one for which we fought under Lord Lytton, it was declined. The Governor-General of the early thirties could discern no special advantages in close relationship with a State which was then divided from our borders by the great Sikh kingdom. But the announcement that a Russian Embassy had reached Kabul had precisely the same effect upon Lord Auckland as it produced upon one of his successors forty years later; on both occasions we went to war and the last campaign was for us the somewhat dubious asset of Afghan friendship, the right to guard it from external foes, and to shape its foreign policy. In return for these advantages we pay the Amir a large subsidy, encourage him to manufacture arms of precision, some of which were used against our soldiers in the frontier raids of last month, and we hope that later on it may be possible for our officials to venture into his territory without risking assassination. Under our last treaty with him we accepted the conversion of the Amirship into monarchical rank, and our King-Emperor with the perspicacity for which he is famous recognised the value of this exaltation when felicitating "His Majesty" upon his arrival in India last year. Yet our inconsequential diplomatists, who ought to be aware of the extreme importance attached by oriental rulers to the canons of decorum, have reverted to the obsolete title in the Afghan Clauses of the Anglo-Russian agreement, wherein he again becomes "The Amir." In addition to this slight there was the equally important omission to consult him prior to the execution of a document affecting his interests, and likely to arouse the suspicions of his bigoted subjects. And having treated the personage whose kingly rank was scrupulously recognised when he visited India last year, as a vassal of the empire, with no independence worth consideration when spheres of influence are concerned, we marvel at his delay in accepting a convention which the Russians and ourselves regard as a satisfactory elucidation of our outstanding differences on Afghan affairs.

The history of our hundred years' association with the concerns of the border kingdom reveals many blunders, of which the most recent is not the least conspicuous, while the occurrences of last month demonstrate how little we have accomplished in the direction of persuading its fanatical people to accept our friendship and protection as purely disinterested, instead of a veiled pretext for annexation. A few days ago our ex-Viceroy accurately summarised the situation when he declared that Kabul was the real focus of the mid-Asian question and that the sequence of future events affecting it would be largely dependent upon developments at the Amir's capital. If the latest information imparted concerning the trend of events there may be accepted as reliable. Habibullah is the object of a conspiracy, organised by his dissatisfied Sirdars and the Mullahs, with the cognisance and support of his younger brother, Nasrullah, who has long been recognised as his most dangerous rival. Until we are in possession of more detailed particulars regarding these matters it is impossible to divine to what extent they are likely to affect our future relations with our troublesome neighbour, but Nasrullah's political convictions are known to be of a totally different description from those professed by the present ruler, and if a popular pronouncement is made in his favour, we shall be confronted by active hostility which may necessitate a repetition of the armed intervention of thirty years ago.

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THE DECLINING BIRTH-RATE. The declining birth-rate in Great Britain is much commented on. Last year, so Reuter informs us, the birth-rate at Home went down to 26·3, its lowest record. Britain never won on numbers. It has won on moral courage and physical strength. These are attributes not to be attained by fecundity. Our Waterloos and Trafalgars were not won by weaklings, nor our Plasseys, Seringapatams, Ghuznees, Maharajpores, Aliwals, Sobraons, Lucknows and Cawnpores. In the days of Waterloo the population of Britain was seventeen millions. To-day it is forty-millions. It was the late Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who gave tongue to the painful admission that thirteen millions of Britishers were always upon the verge of starvation. This, with the enormous wealth of Britain, means that the country is overpopulated. Even with the large and growing emigration, the poor are always with us. The happiest and least poverty-stricken country in the world is France. The French are an agricultural people, with simple tastes, and thrift is the deepest characteristic of their race. The law which came into force over forty years ago, as the result of the Revolution, putting an end to the principle of primogeniture, and putting all children on a level so far as the distribution of their father's property was concerned, also put an end to large families, for the French people rose against the cutting up into divisions of their hereditary lands with every generation. Nowadays, a family of three children is rare in France,—and workhouses are all but unknown! The days when men could say that they were "one of ten" or "one of twenty" are passing away; and for a decade past the population of Britain has been slowly finding its right level. Unless some colossal disaster overtakes the country,—the Black Plague, for instance, or a devastating and successful invasion,—the people of Britain are never likely to fall below forty millions. The decline is merely a falling off in the rate of increase; and the rate of increase is to-day a misfortune for England. It is argued by some that Germany's prosperity has risen with her doubled population. The German increase followed the German prosperity, and the Deutcher people are now so great in numbers that Germany suffers an enormous annual emigration. And as every emigrant German becomes an Englishman—or an American—in the second generation there is absolutely no sound reason why the continually declining birth-rate in Britain should be regarded as unfortunate.

REPORTS from Kabul state that the Amir is again contemplating a visit to Kandahar.

THE "Pioneer" understands that the announcement regarding the successor to the Hon. Mr. Baker, Financial Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Council, will probably be made this week.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Major H. A. P. Lindsay, Indian Army, son of the late Major A. F. Lindsay, 8th Bengal Cavalry, and Charlotte, daughter of the late Major A. F. Stewart, 36th and 23rd Regiments.

MISS DOROTHY THURKELL WHITE, eldest daughter of Sir Herbert Thurkell White, K. C. I. E., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, has been married at Maymyo to Mr. Charles Stuart Pennel, I. C. S., formerly Private Secretary to his Honour.

THE "Curonia" left Calcutta on the 12th instant for Vladivostok, thus inaugurating the first direct service established between that Port and the Siberian capital. The "Nijni Novgorod," of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, will follow in about ten days.

THE Hon. Sir Henry MacMahon, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, left Quetta for Simla on the 13th instant and will be a guest of H. E. the Viceroy. Sir Henry MacMahon's departure was private. THE Jam of Lus Beyla, who is visiting Quetta, was at the railway station to see Sir Henry off to Simla. Although Sir Henry McMahon's departure was private, all the Political officers and most of the leading native gentry of Quetta were present.

THE Duke of Bedford, President of the London Zoological Society, has presented to the gardens a herd of Indian cattle. Including a calf, there are 21 in all. Several distinct breeds are represented; among them five of the large white and grey Hissar cattle, largely used as transport bullocks. Of the Mysore cattle chiefly employed for road work and capable of quick long journeys under a heavy load, there are also five. The Kankreji breeds, from Guzerat, is represented by four animals; these cattle, which vary in colour from white to dark grey, with large pendulous open ears, are among the best for agricultural purposes, and are not only the largest, but one of the fastest of the trotting breeds. Of the diminutive cattle, to which the name *gynee* is applied, there are five examples. For their size they are powerful and willing workers in little carts. The list is completed by a zebu cow and calf.

IN reply to a question in the Common-wealth House of Representatives at Melbourne on the 15th May, on the subject of a statement which Cardinal Logue is reported to have made in America to the effect that there was evidence of absolute rebellion in Australia, Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister, said that the statement was incorrect. On the contrary, self-government was drawing Australia and the Motherland closer together. The attitude of Australia was thoroughly understood in Great Britain.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES IN LONDON.

Entente or Alliance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 30.

THE genuinely cordial reception of President Fallieres by King Edward and the people of London, the magnificence of the preparations made to honour the illustrious guest from France and the brilliant success of the splendid fetes and functions that have been given in his honour have fairly transported the French public. After the welcome accorded to President Loubet, five years ago, and the manner in which the 'entente cordiale' has strengthened and developed since 1903 the French people felt no doubt that their Chief Magistrate would meet in England with the hearty reception due to the head of a friendly nation; but the immense and spontaneous popular enthusiasm called forth in London by the visit of President Fallieres and the splendour of the whole arrangements have certainly surpassed their expectation. It is to be hoped, indeed, that the President will not be killed by kindness, for the number and variety of the functions, fetes, luncheons, banquets, receptions, etc, at which he has been the central and honoured figure must have involved an amount of fatigue sufficient to try the endurance of a much younger man. Except for the hours during which it may be hoped that tired nature sent him sleep and "steeped his senses in forgetfulness" the President can scarcely have had a moment's repose any day during his visit to London. Accounts of all the great and gay doings in London will reach you from another hand than mine, and I am only concerned to say that they have impressed people here and will not be soon forgotten. Sceptical or cynical comment upon the reality and value of the 'entente cordiale,' not infrequent from time to time in the past in certain Press organs, would now be regarded as quite out of place and would not, in fact, be tolerated. There is a general disposition in the Press to attach great importance to the meeting in London, not only for its value in demonstrating the sincerity of the 'entente cordiale' but also owing to the fact that it is to be so soon followed by the visits of King Edward and President Fallieres to the Tsar. In an article pointing out the value to France of the 'entente cordiale' the "Figaro" observes that what England gave up in Morocco under the Anglo-French agreement was at least equivalent to that which France renounced in Egypt since English influence was predominant in Morocco, whereas all that remained to France in Egypt since 1882 was the opportunity of hampering the British administration occasionally without the power of forcing it or ousting it. The "Figaro" article ends with the following significant remark, evidently aimed at the admitted military unpreparedness of Great Britain:—"The entente will be durable and fruitful in protecting the equilibrium and independence of all the Powers against the spirit of conquest, on condition that Franco-British friendship never tolerates a reduction of the strength at its disposal for enforcing the respect of all." The "Temps" strikes the same note in discussing under what conditions the entente, the work of 1904, could be completed in a more permanent from. It is perfectly legitimate, it says, that the friendly Governments of France and England should consider the possibilities created by the present situation, including the Anglo-Russion "rapprochment," which opens up for France a long prospect of security. If the entente were to develop into an alliance, never would a diplomatic evolution have been more natural. But to make that alliance durable and fruitful the shares of both partners should be equal. For that purpose England should provide herself with a stronger army than that which she now possesses. As a Continental Power France needs allies capable of helping her on the Continent in case of war. The Radical organ "L'Aurore," the independent Socialist paper "La "Petite Republique" and the "Echo de Paris" advocate an alliance between England, France and Russia which the "Echo de Paris" describes as "a league for mutual assurance against the German peril." The "Echo de Paris" also emphasises the necessity for the British Army being placed in a position to render effective service to France in the event of a Continental war. On the other hand France should perfect her own Army and not give up building men-of-war. Finally it was indispensable that England should without delay begin the construction of six new Dreadnoughts. The "Siecle" says that what is chiefly needed is military co-operation on the Continent in case Germany should attempt to carry her threats into executian against England or France. But until England provides herself with adequate military forces it will be inopportune to speak of an alliance. Moreover, British public opinion is quite unprepared for the discussion of that question. I observe that the London "Times" of May 28 referring to these Anglo-French alliance speculations declares them to be wholly out of place and that while adhering with unflinching steadfastness to the Anglo-French agreement not only in the letter but in the spirit—and the spirit liberally interpreted—it fails to see any grounds of sound policy for endeavouring at present to give it a wider scope and more formal character. The Press views which I have noticed above show clearly enough that French public opinion, already disposed to regard the entente as a check to Germany, would interpret the development of the entente into an alliance, in a manner calculated to alarm Germany or at least to give that Power a pretext for feigning alarm and taking some serious action. A Press campaign inimical to France has just been started in Germny on the Morocco question, and it is pretty certain that Germany is keenly watching events at the present moment with the intention of asserting herself at the first favourable opportunity should the visit of President Fallieres to London and the subsequent meetings of King Edward and the President with the Tsar really result in giving a more formal and permanent character to the Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian ententes—something in fact equivalent to an alliance though not so called. Germany may again feel isolated, this time perhaps with more reason than ever, and the consiousness that she is the Power distrusted by the alliance-makers may produce a dangerous feeling of irritation. Much, but possibly undue, significance is attached in France to the expression used by King Edward in proposing the health of President Fallieres at the Buckingham Palace banquet when His Majesty expressed the hope that the Anglo-French entente might also be a permanent entente.

The French papers, it will be seen, were prodigal in their recommendations to Great Britain to lose no time in strengthening her army in order to render it fit to help France in the event of a Continental war,—against Germany is of course understood,—but similar and even more urgent counsels might appropriately be offered to France regarding the state of her Navy, a subject already mentioned from time to time in these correspondences. France like Germany and England possesses a Navy League, and at a meeting of members held in Paris this week there was some very plain speaking upon French naval affairs and some sharp criticism of official methods. The main causes of the comparative decline of France as a Naval Power were declared to be the lack of sound methodical organisation and the maintenance of superannuated regulations and customs inherited from the epoch of sailing vessels. Among the reforms advocated was a departure from the present policy of large expenditure on torpedo boats and submarines and the application of the greater part of the naval funds to the construction of battleships and other large vessels. The French democracy, it was also declared, required educating in naval matters.

The Chamber of Deputies is still discussing the Income Tax Bill brought forward by the Finance Minister and has adopted the principle of the taxation of French Rentes. The Minister in the course of his arguments defending the measure appealed to Pitt and Gladstone in support of his standpoint that State Rentes should be taxed like every other source of income.

MOROCCO, GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The news received from Morocco during the last fortnight has been nothing but a continuous record of the progress of Mulai Hafid and the rapid decline of the fortunes of Abdul Aziz. We learn that the rimains of the army, so called, of Abdul Aziz have succeeded in retreating to Rabat. More than half the original force including officers went over to the enemy in broad daylight, taking their horses, arms and ammunition etc. with them. Several members of the Moorish Royal family have deserted Abdul Aziz who is now only nominally supported by two or three relatives who are practically prisoners at Rabat. All those at Fez who were secretly corresponding with Abdul Aziz have been arrested. Mulai Hafid is now accepted as Sultan by practically the whole of Morocco, except the coast towns where fear of French refusals alone prevents the inhabitants from proclaiming the Pretender. The Hafidian envoys in Paris have stated to a newspaper reporter that Mulai Hafid will soon enter Fez as a victor—but that the new Sultan will await the departure of the French cruisers before entering Tangier which is completely won over to his cause. Mulai Hafid has, they say, expressed his readiness to countersign the Act of Algeciras and to carry out the reforms implied by it.

Diplomatic communications have been proceeding between the French and German Governments on the subject of the present French military occupation. The German Government was anxious to be informed when the French would withdraw from the Shavian tribal territory and when they would be likely to consider their occupation of Casablanca and the environs as no longer necessary. Assurances satisfactory to Germany are stated to have been given on these points. Nevertheless the accession of Mulai Hafid will in many respects produce a new situation pregnant with unknown elements which Europe will have to face. The German Jingos are already reproaching the Government with too much supineness and forbearance in defending German interests abroad and particularly in Morocco, and these patriotic outbursts are complacently reproduced by the semi-official German Press quite after the Bismarckian method of organising 'national feeling' in a direction suiting the ends of the Government.

I am afraid that the attempts to foster a better feeling between England and Germany are not attended with all the good results which the real friends of both countries must desire. A fresh attempt to cultivate really friendly Anglo-German relations following the late visits of German legislators, journalists and commercial men to England has been made by the visit just concluded of a number of South German Burgomasters to London where they met with a most cordial and hospitable welcome, including reception by the King at Buckingham Palace, luncheon with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House besides other functions, together with facilities for inspecting any public institutions or departments they might deem of interest such as the Post Office, the Central Meat Market, etc., etc. These civic dignitaries are now followed by a party of 137 German pastors, including both Catholics and Protestants, some of them [illegible] very distinguished ecclesiastics, who have been received with the greatest possible amount of attention from Royalty downwards. And yet the distrust between England and Germany ceaseth not and the acuteness of the rivalry between the two great nations shows no signs of diminishing. On the contrary the Pan-German party is just now especially active in promoting what it calls a 'growing national demand' for active German intervention in Morocco—where, it is complained, the French military occupation imposes restraints upon German commercial enterprise. An illustration of the hold which the Navy League agitation is taking in Germany is afforded by the fact that a German Women's Navy Association has been formed which held a meeting last week at Dresden. It was attended by a large number of ladies from all parts of Germany and by an official representative of the Imperial Marine—a Naval officer.

THE MOLTKE-HARDEN CASE.

The second Criminal Division of the Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipzig yesterday reversed the verdict and the findings of the Berlin Criminal Court which in January sentenced Herr Maximilian Harden to four months' imprisonment on a charge of having libelled General Count Kuno Moltke by the publication of a series of defamatory articles in the "Zukunft." This condemnation was secured by the Public Prosecutor, who instituted independent proceedings against Herr Harden after a "private" action by Count Moltke before a 'Schoffengericht' had failed. The effect of the judgment of the Appeal Court will be to reopen the whole case from the beginning, since the findings upon which the verdict was based, as well as the verdict itself, have been annulled. The only question which remains unsettled is whether the case, now that it has been sent back to the Court below, will be tried before the same division of the Berlin Criminal Court which sentenced Herr Harden in January. This decision of the Supreme Court is generally approved by pubiic opinion, although nothing but extreme repugnance is excited by the prospect of a fresh Moltke-Harden trial and the possibility of an impending indictment of Prince Eulenburg for perjury. The Prince still remains under arrest in the police ward of the Charite Hospital in Berlin.

KING EDWARD'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

The forthcoming meeting of King Edward and the Tsar at Reval is discussed by the Russian Press in the most friendly and sympathetic tone towards England. It is generally regarded as a most important political event, pregnant with good both for England and Russia. The paper, the St. Petersburg 'Bourse Gazette,' sincerely rejoicing over the news of the visit, cites the words written a quarter of a century ago by the Russian patriot Aksakoff:—"Precisely with us sooner than with any Power could and, therefore, should England live, not only in peace, but in sincere friendship, for nowhere do Russian and English interests clash." These words, it says, prove that long ago Russia realized the value of an Anglo-Russian "approachement." All the leading Russian papers express the conviction that the Imperial Royal meeting will involve State questions of the highest importance, the consensus of opinion being that affairs in Afghanistan and Macedonia will receive special attention. The "Novoe Vremya" believes that the visit will have important consequences at the present political juncture in strengthening the ties of friendship between the Russian and British reigning houses, and in consolidating the recently concluded Anglo-Russian agreement based on mutual confidence and the wisely understood community of interests of the two Great Powers. The Pan-Islamic movement in India, Afghanistan and on our Caucasian borders, as well as the Macedonian question, might a few years ago have afforded a serious menace to peace. Now, however, all these questions must follow the quiet channel to which they will be energetically directed by our ally France and by the good relations existing between England, Russia, and the other Powers. The right note in Anglo-Russian relations was struck by the latest speech of Lord Curzon, who in the past could not have been accused of excessive love of Russia. This favourable turn in English feeling will undoubtedly find its consecration in the exchange of views between the august kinsmen, while the detailed consideration of current questions will fall to Sir Charles Hardinge and M. Isvolsky. The importance of the interview might have seemed to indicate that Sir Edward Grey would accompany the exalted visitor, but, taking into account the fact that Sir Charles Hardinge was formerly British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, his selection must be considered very happy. The "Retch" says the English monarch as guest of the Russian sovereign can reckon upon a deeply heartfelt welcome from the whole of independent Russian public opinion, and declares that friendship for the British nation constitutes one of the traditions of genuine Russian liberalism.

The Tsaritsa and the Imperial family will accompany the Tsar on board the Imperial yacht 'Standart' during the visit to Reval where all the Russian warships in the Baltic will assemble in order to emphasize the naval character of the visit and thus pay a special compliment to Great Britain. The programme during the Royal visit will consist mainly of entertainments on board the respective yachts and a naval review. There may also be a reception ashore. It is understood that the idea of this visit originated with King Edward who has long desired to return the visit paid by the Tsar and Tsaritsa to Great Britain in September 1896, not long after the Tsar's marriage and accession. The Tsar would no doubt have preferred to receive his Royal guests at St. Petersburg or Tsarskoe-Zelo but the constant conspiracies of the Nihilists and Social revolutionaries and the menaces which are continually reaching His Majesty from these sinister secretaries have led to the arrangement of a meeting at sea off Reval. The view generally taken in Germany of the meeting between King Edward and the Tsar is that while such an event was only to be expected after the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement, yet its international importance is now considerably enhanced by the fact that it follows close upon the visit of President Fallieres to London. Little comment has, however, yet been made upon the forthcoming Anglo-Russian amenities, but there can be no doubt that such a confirmation of the Anglo-Russian agreement taken in conjunction with the notable strengthening of the Anglo-French 'entente cordiale' resulting from President Fallieres' splendid reception in London cannot be agreeable to the Kaiser and the German people.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

A SLOW BUT SURE AWAKENING.

Sir Robert Hart's Opinion.

INTENTIONS TOWARDS TIBET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Sir Robert Hart, who was interviewed by Reuter's representative, said he thought the young Chinese now in course of training would be admissible to the Customs in four or five years. As time advanced, the foreign element would gradually disappear; but the service would remain much as at present during the currency of the loans.

Nothing, he said, can prevent China becoming a World Power, but she will move slowly, and is not likely to change from a friendly into an aggressive Power.

China means to do something in Tibet, and is seriously considering its development on commercial lines and the establishment of a Postal system.

SELLING NAVAL SECRETS.

French Officer Degraded.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

A telegram from Toulon states that the ceremony of the degradation of Second-Lieutenant Ullmo, of the French Navy, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life and degradation for trying to sell naval secrets, took place to-day in the presence of enormous crowds, who hissed and hooted the prisoner continuously.

When his sword was broken, Ullmo bowed his head and wept.

THE LOSS OF THE "GLADIATOR."

Captain Dismissed His Ship.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Captain Lumsden, who commanded the "Gladiator" when she collided with the "St. Paul," has been found guilty of default and not of neglect. He has been reprimanded and dismissed his ship.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S JUBILEE.

An Enormous Pageant.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Advices from Vienna state that twenty-five thousand participated in the Jubilee pageant to-day, before the Emperor Francis Joseph, who stood for three hours in the hot sun.

Half a million spectators were present.

The pageant recalled the ancient glories of the realm.

THE ROTHERHITHE-STEPNEY TUNNEL.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the sub-fluvial tunnel, connecting Rotherhithe and Stepney, to-day.

The cost of the tunnel is £2,000,000 sterling.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The following is the result of the race for the Manchester Cup:—

Polar Star	1
All Black	2
King's Courtship	3

Thirteen horses started. The race was won by two lengths, and half a length separated the second and third.

The betting at the start was 100 to 6 Polar Star, 4 to 1 All Black and 25 to 1 King's Courtship.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Polar Star	1
All Black	2
King's Courtship	3

The other starters were :—Spate, Baltinglass, Wise Mason, Oakleigh, Jubilee, Pure Gem, Lischana, Asticot, Hill Climber, and Barngate.

Starting Prices.—100 to 6 against Polar Star; 4 to 1 against All Black ; and 25 to 1 against King's Courtship.

ASCOT ROYAL HUNT CUP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The betting on the Ascot Royal Hunt Cup at present is :—

10 to 1 against Poor Boy.
10 to 1 against Malua.
10 to 1 against Desmond's Pride.
10 to 1 against Balbriggan.
100 to 8 against Lady Hasty.
100 to 7 against Andover.
100 to 6 against Damage.
20 to 1 against Dinneford.
100 to 3 against Royal Fox.
(The above was received very late).

BOXING.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A telegram from Paris states that Tommy Burns knocked out Squires, the Australian, in eight rounds.

AN EDUCATION SETTLEMENT.

Manchester Leads the Way.

GOVERNMENT AWAITING SETTLEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A conference of representatives of the various denominations at Manchester has reached an agreement on the education question, involving due regard for the rights of minorities.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at the National Liberal Club last night, said that the Government were not pushing the Education Bill at present, as they believed that reconciling forces were now at work which in time would produce an everlasting settlement.

GERMAN ARMY SCANDAL.

Brutality by Sergeants.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A telegram from Berlin states that four sergeants of the Foot Guards have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging between fifteen and eleven months for brutality to their subordinates.

A Lieutenant was acquitted.

CHINESE SEAMEN IN BRITAIN.

Our Exclusive Liberals.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to a deputation of British seamen, assured them that it was not intended to allow Chinese sailors in the United Kingdom.

New regulations would be drafted requiring a language test unless the Chinamen could prove that they were British subjects.

PERSIAN POLITICAL TROUBLES.

Situation in Teheran.

THE SHAH'S EFFECTIVE THREAT.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Reuter wires from Teheran that, owing to the gathering of armed crowds in the neighbourhood of Parliament, trouble appeared imminent when the Shah sent a letter declaring that, unless the people dispersed by a certain hour, the troops would disperse them.

The letter was read publicly and everybody went home.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Curzon on Frontier Problems.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The debate in the House of Lords on the motion regarding the condition of India, which Lord Curzon had given notice that he would move on the 17th instant, has been postponed until the 23rd instant.

The text of Lord Curzon's motion is as follows :—

"To call attention to the state of affairs on the Frontier and in the interior of India ; to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he can give the House any information on the subject ; and to move for papers."

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION.

March of Ten Thousand.

ARISTOCRATIC SUPPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A procession of ten thousand women took place to-day from the Embankment to the Albert Hall with bands playing and banners flying to inaugurate the "Suffrage Saturday."

The Colonies were represented.

Mistresses Alfred Lyttelton and Lloyd George and the Ladies Frances Balfour, Henry Somerset, Onslow and other prominent ladies headed the procession, which included lady doctors, authoresses, factory hands, servants and others.

NEW YORK ANTI-GAMBLING LAW.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Two bookmakers were arrested yesterday on a racecourse in New York under the new law making gambling on race-courses a penal offence.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Notts has beaten Essex by an innings and 219 runs.

Surrey has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 26 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Leicestershire by an innings and 321 runs, and Kent has beaten Lancashire by 213.

Ranjitsinhji carried out his bat, having scored 153 including nineteen fours.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Worcestershire has beaten Oxford University by 332.

The Gentlemen of England have beaten Cambridge University by ten wickets.

The matches between Somerset and Gloucester and Middlesex and Sussex were drawn.

Jam Ranjitsinhji made 78 in the second innings.

Northampton beat Warwickshire by 123.

KING'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Their Majesties Return.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Royal Yacht has arrived at Port Victoria and King Edward and Queen Alexandra will return to London this afternoon.

THE "BENCORE HEAD."

Driven by Wind and Tide.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The steamer "Bencore Head," when leaving Portsmouth yesterday, was driven by wind and tide and ran amok down the harbour.

She was nearly rammed by H. M. S. "Revenge" and then collided with and damaged H. M. S. "Vengeance." She afterwards collided with a coal depot and finally ran aground on the mud.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The death is announced of Mr. ex-Justice Day.

[The Rt. Hon. Sir John Charles Day, whose death is announced by Reuter, was the eldest son of the late John Day, of Englishbatch, near Bath. Sir John Day was Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice from 1882 to 1901, when he resigned. He was also a Judge on the Parnell Commission. He was educated at Freiberg, Downside College, Bath, and London University. Sir John was a Barrister of the Middle Temple as early as 1849, becoming a Q. C. in 1872, a Bencher in 1873 and a P. C. in 1902. Sir John was the joint author of "Roscoe's Evidence at Niri Priurs" which saw the light in 1872, and two years later published "Common Law Procedure Acts," which ran into four editions. In 1846 Sir John married Henrietta, daughter of Mr. J. H. Brown, who died in 1893. He subsequently married Edith, daughter of the late Edmond Westly of 66 Portland Place, and had six sons and three daugthers. Sir John was created a Knight in 1882.]

INTER-TRIBAL FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 14.

No further news has been heard of the rumoured inter-tribal fighting in the Mohmand country and it is doubtful whether anything very serious has occurred.

The "Pioneer" learns that the actual amount of small arms ammunition expended in the recent Zakka Expedition was little under one lakh of rounds. Consequently the waste of ammunition does not appear to have been as great as was first represented.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

Customs Officer and two Servants Missing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAWANTWADI, JUNE 14.

While Mr. F. C. H. Lestrang, Customs Inspector, Goa Frontier, was crossing the Banda River in flood early yesterday morning in a bullock shigram, with two servants, the carriage, after being carried some distance by the current, turned completely over. Nothing afterwards was seen of its occupants, who were no doubt drowned. Immediately a diligent search was made, but all efforts to recover the bodies failed. The shigram, with the dead bullocks, was found, on the subsidence of the flood, a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the accident.

Mr. Lestrang was a most promising and popular young officer. Much sympathy is felt for his sad end.

THE TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Enquiry Concluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 13.

In the Tinnevelly riot case, Mr. Wallace, Additional District Magistrate, concluded his enquiry, in the third and last batch of the Tinnevelly riot cases, on Thursday last. Thirty-two witnesses were examined in two days.

At the request of Mr. Narayanasawmy Iyer and other pleaders for the defence, the Magistrate promised to compare the cross-examination of the witnesses in all the three batches, before writing out his order for the second and third batches. There was no argument, Mr. Wallace having taken careful notes of the addresses in the first batch, which were more or less applicable to the other cases.

The Magistrate will pass orders on Monday next.

THE TREVANDRUM RIOTS.

Police Oppression.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 13.

With reference to the riot, at Trevandrum, the District Magistrate has received several petitions about police oppression and high handedness. All the High Court vakils have met to concert measures regarding the conduct of the police, and have resolved to address Government, while several have offered their services gratis, to plead for those alleged to have been ill-treated by the police.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 14.

Dr. A. E. Parr has taken charge of the Western Circle. He is Deputy Director of Agriculture, and his head-quarters will be at Aligarh.

Mr. B. C. Burt, Deputy Director of Agriculture, with head-quarters at Cawnpore, is in charge of the Central Circle. The Eastern Circle remains in charge of Mr. S. Muhammad Hadi, Khan Bahadur, Assistant Director of Agriculture, who has just completed a period of special duty in connection with sugar manufacture.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

A Mozufferpore telegram, dated the 13th instant, states that Kudiram Bose was found guilty by the assessors, and the Judge agreeing, sentenced him to death.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 14.

After hearing his sentence, Kudiram Bose expressed a desire to say something, but the Court disallowed it. But the prisoner was still importunate and informed the Crown Counsel that if he were given the opportunity he would show, by a diagram, how the bomb was constructed. The prisoner was removed from the dock, and appeared agitated when leaving the Court.

In withdrawing the case against Kissory Mohan Banerji, Mr. Manuk said : "After very careful consideration of the evidence, the Crown is of opinion that the evidence establishes a very grave case of suspicion against the accused, but it falls short of absolute proof of his intention to screen the offenders, and being of that opinion, the Crown instructs me to withdraw the case, being the only course open to it, and I agree."

It seems that a complaint was made against a correspondent of the "Englishman," and yesterday Mr. Carnduff warned Mr. Curtis who, being a Government official, was reporting for the "Englishman," and asked Mr. Gobinda Babu if he wished to take proceedings against Mr. Curtis. Mr. Gobinda Babu said that after his Honour's expression of opinion in strong terms, no further proceedings were necessary.

In this connection it is stated that proceedings for alleged contempt of Court will be instituted against a Calcutta newspaper, on behalf of Kisso Mohan Bannerji, the ground of offence being remarks which appeared on the 9th instant when the case was *Sub-Judice.* The matter will come up on Monday next.

Mr. Carnduff passed the following severe remarks on the conduct of Mr. Berthoud in a memorandum of evidence to be read with his judgment :—"Kudiram's examination by the committing Magistrate seems to me to have partaken of the nature of numerous questions (there were some 55) put to him which would have been appropriate only if he had been a witness under cross-examination. Where there seems to be so much praise in connection with the conduct of the case from first to last by all concerned, it is with extreme regret that I feel bound to make this unfavourable comment, but it cannot be too strongly laid down for guidance of the magistracy that an accused person should be examined under section 452, Criminal Procedure Code, only for the purpose of enabling him to explain the circumstances appearing against him and no gap in the evidence for the prosecution can be filled up by anything extracted from him with any other or ulterior object. Were I charging a jury I should tell them that, if they could not convict a prisoner without support afforded by examination in question, they ought to acquit him."

Special notices have been served on several persons in Dinajpur warning them against selling and circulating the "Yugantar," and the people generally are all similarly warned.

The "Bengalee" says that Kedar Nath Gattak, head-clerk and accountant, District Engineer's Office, Dinajpur, has been summarily removed from office on the ground that the "Yugantar" was sold in his shop.

On Friday some police officers went to the postmaster and wanted a list of persons who subscribe to the "Yugantar." The postmaster, however, declined to comply with the request, except under special orders from the Post-master General.

SEDITIOUS PREACHERS.

Statement by accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 13.

In the Tinnevelly Sedition Case, this afternoon, after the case for the prosecution had closed, the accused, V. O. Chidambaram Pillay, made a somewhat lengthy statement, of which the following is a summary.

He did not abet in any way, any speeches of Siva. He did not know Siva, but before he came to Tuticorin he had on many occasions attended speeches made by Siva, and mostly at the close of his lectures addressed the meeting, at the request of his friends and the audience. The so-called notes, taken by the police, of his speeches were distorted and garbled. The case against him was cooked up by executive officers in Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, at the instigation of the European merchants of Tuticorin, who had suffered loss on account of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co. The Joint Magistrate was easily influenced against him, and was prejudiced by his representation. Mr. Wynch was also similarly prejudiced. He stated that the District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the police, jointly, concocted this case against him. It was not difficult for them to manufacture evidence. The speeches had no connection whatever with the disturbances that took place in Tinnevelly and Tuticorin on the 13th March last. The executive authorities had connected his speeches with the disturbance, with a view to prejudice the Judge who would try him against him ; also with a view to escape scot-free, from penalties, for offences of murder and hurt, which they had committed in Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, under cover of the law.

Mr. Sadagopa Chari, on behalf of Chidambaram, addressed the Court, pointing out that there was no case against his client to go before a jury. Several authorities were cited.

The Judge, after hearing Mr. Powell in reply, while remarking that evidence of a conspiracy appeared to be meagre, reserved his decision on the point.

Meanwhile counsel for Siva asked for leave to call evidence in behalf of his client.

THE BARODA TRAMWAY.

Opened by the Gaekwar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 14.

The Maharajah Saheb performed the opening ceremony of the Baroda Tramway this evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including several visitors from Bombay, attended the function.

Kazi Kabirrudin, one of the directors, requested His Highness to declare the tramway open. He expressed his thanks to the Maharajah for encouragement in the promotion of the scheme, and said that had it not been for that encouragement he was afraid the tramways would not have come into existence. Credit was to a great extent due to Mr. Karamali Jussub of Bombay for taking an enthusiastic interest in the scheme and floating the company with a capital of three lakhs to carry it out. It was proposed to lay down seven miles of track, but thanks to Mr. Karamali three miles of roadway had already been constructed within three months. Kazi Kubirrudin hoped the Baroda people would extend their support to this new undertaking.

His Highness, in declaring the tramways open, said he considered this an event in the history of Baroda. He was anxious that his people should undertake such schemes, and he would make it his policy to infuse confidence amongst his people to that end. He wished success to the undertaking, congratulated the promoters, especially Mr. Karamali, who had been able to complete the first section of the track within such a short period of three months.

His Highness then started the first car, and rode in it with the directors and guests.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Numbers on Relief Decreasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The numbers under famine relief still show a slight tendency downwards, in all the provinces, except Madras, the total for India this week being 1,300,000, or 7,000 less than seven days ago.

Three districts in the United Provinces report cholera cases on the works, and the matter is being carefully gone into.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Decrease in Earnings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Famine in Upper India, cholera in the coal districts and depression in the cotton trade have combined to unfavourably affect the earnings of Indian railways. The returns for the months of April and May last, published to-day, show a decrease in traffic receipts of half a crore of rupees, as compared with those of the corresponding period last year.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is behind by 23 lakhs, the North-Western by 10 lakhs, and the Bengal-Nagpur and the Madras and Southern Mahratta by six lakhs.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. S. P. Sinha to be Advocate-General, Bengal, is gazetted.

Justices Mi[illegible] Casperz and Chitty, Calcutta High Court, are each granted one month's leave.

Captain Broome, I. M. S., is appointed Professor of Anatomy, [illegible]re Medical College.

The Rev. C. P. Nugent, Senior Chaplain, is permitted to retire.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Lieut.-Col. Marlow is confirmed as Military Accountant-General, vice Col. [illegible]msden retired.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. Kenyon, Chief Superintendent, Telegraphs, has combined leave on medical certificate for 9 months.

The following resolution is published :—

In December 1907 a system of deposit accounts was introduced, for the convenience of firms and individuals, who in the course of their business frequently find it necessary to ask for the repetition of telegraph messages.

The Government of India have had under their consideration the question, whether the same system should not be applied to the despatch of telegrams, of all classes, by members of the public, and from enquiries which have been made, they believe that the system would, if introduced, be largely used by those persons who despatch a large number of telegrams during the year.

It has therefore been decided, that the deposit system, for the despatch of telegrams, shall be introduced, with effect from 1st July 1908. The Director-General of Telegraphs will, before that date, announce the detailed arrangements that have been made, and the minimum deposit that will be required. A commission of 1 per cent. will be levied on the value of telegrams despatched under this system, in order to cover the cost of maintaining accounts.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a railway on the 5 ft. 6-inch gauge, from Itarsi, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Nagpur, a length of 184 miles, as an integral part of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the survey being made, by the agency of the North Western Railway Administration for a line of railway, on the 2 ft. 6-inch gauge, from the Khanai station, on the North Western Railway, to Hindubagh, in the Zhob Valley, a distance of about 45 miles, with branch lines aggregating 15 miles in length, to the mines and quarries, from which chrome ore is being extracted.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Speech by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

CLAIMS OF THE TARIFF REFORMERS.

"MORE WORK AND BETTER CONDITIONS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

At the annual meeting of the Liberal Union Club last night Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Balfour's Ministry, deprecated the allegation that fiscal reform would necessarily cause cheap food or create work for all or prevent fluctuations of trade.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that what the tariff reformers were justified in claiming was that if the fiscal system were reformed there would be more work for the British people, a greater demand for labour, and better conditions in the labour market.

LIBERALS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE CREATION OF PEERS.

With a view to showing the inconsistency of the Government's attitude towards the House of Lords, Mr. Hugh C. Lea (Liberal member for East St. Pancras) elicited from the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) in the House of Commons last night that 23 temporal and three spiritual peers had been created since 1905.

Bribing Officials.

A NEW YORK CONSPIRACY.

LEAKAGE OF GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.

Theodore H. Price, a cotton operator, has been indicted at New York on a charge of bribing officials to join a conspiracy to defraud and of improperly making a profit of £150,000 by means of early information due to a leakage of Government statistics.

Three others, including two men, named Edwards and Holmes, formerly assistant statisticians at Washington, have been charged with conspiracy in conection with the case.

Turkey and Samos.

INTERNATIONAL TREATY VIOLATED.

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE BLOCKADED.

Turkey has violated an international treaty by sending troops to Samos, an island in the Aegean, close to the coast of Asia Minor, 45 miles S.S.W. of Smyrna.

The reason for the despatch of troops to the island was that disturbances had broken out in consequence of the Governor's refusal to summon the Assembly.

The fighting continued after the arrival of the Turkish troops, and the record of casualties is a hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

The Governor's residence has been blockaded, and the troops are besieged in the barracks.

The Porte insists upon the recall of the Greek Consul.

Gambling in the Grain Market.

PROFIT OF £500,000.

A great gamble in oats and maize has just taken place in the Chicago grain market.

An operator named Hatten netted a profit of £500,000 on a "corner" after a severe conflict with the Armours.

Cholera in the Philippines.

FOUR CITIES VISITED.

LIGHTHOUSE-KEEPERS STRICKEN.

Many cholera cases have occurred at four cities in Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands.

A tragic incident connected with the visitation of the scourge is reported from Dagupan, an important commercial town on the Lingayen Gulf with railway communication to Manila.

Five persons lived isolated in the lighthouse at Dagupan, and all of them succumbed to the plague. The lights were observed burning during the day, and this unusual circumstance led to all investigation and the discovery that all the residents of the lighthouse had died from cholera.

Old Age Pensions.

MEASURE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BILL READ A FIRST TIME.

Bi[illegible]e House of Commons the Old Age Pensions M[illegible]ead a first time.

West D[illegible]. Rutherford, Conservative member for [illegible]minating protested against the anomaly of discri[illegible] pensions. [illegible]y against the married recipients of

South [illegible]ican Affairs.

SPEECH BY MR. [illegible]TON CHURCHILL.

PROSPECTS OF [illegible]RATION.

Mr. Winston Churchill, [illegible] Board of Trade, presided at [illegible] resident of the [illegible] African dinner held last night [illegible]nual South

Addressing the gathering Mr. Ch[illegible] that the depression in South Africa [illegible] declared yielding to an economic revival. The [illegible]dually result of the war had been to g[illegible]ical South Africa a single flag and to e[illegible]to nate the duality which was formerly rending the country. This had imparted a powerful impulse to federation.

The Imperial Government's attitude, said Mr. Churchill, was essentially one of vigilance and encouragement. He hoped that Mr. Botha, the Premier of the Trans[illegible] would play a great part in upbuilding a loyal, free, [illegible] united South Africa, with a unity as complete as Cana[illegible]

THE DARJEELING MAIL CASE.

Jury's Verdict not Accepted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The Darjeeling mail assault case has ended. After the Sessions Judge's summing up the jury retired and brought in a verdict of "not guilty," in proportion of 4 to 1.

In the case of the assault on Mr. [illegible]oates, they brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The Judge refused to accept the verdict, and said he would refer the case to the High Court. The accused's bail bond was cancelled, and he was ordered to be kept in the "Hajut."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

The undermentioned officers qualified in the tests specified at Bombay on the 1st June 1908:—

Hindustani—Higher Standard—Part II.—Lieut. M. Dockerell, 216th Mahrattas.

Hindustani—Lower Standard.—Lieut. R. S. Abbott, R.G.A., Parts I and II. Lieut. P. T. Blauford, R.G.A., Part I.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JUNE 13.—Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, R.A.M.C, from England.
Lieut. Stroud, R.A, from England.
Lieut.-Colonel Wailiker, I.M.S, from England.
Lieut. Mackenzie, 57th Rifles, from Peshawar.
Lieut. Kennedy, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, from Nowshera.
Lieut. Bateson, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, from Abbotabad.
Lieut. Clarke, Khyber Rifles, from Landi Kotal.
Lieut. Jones, S and T. Corps, from Nowshera.
Lieut. Maclean, 33rd Punjabis, from Jubbulpore.
2nd-Lieut. Ridler, Lincoln Regt. from England.
Lieut. Montefeore, 110th Mahratta L I, from Ahmednagar.
Lieut.-Colonel Nurse, 33rd Punjabis, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 12.—Lieut Kirkland, RFA, to Belgaum.
Lieut-Colonel Nurse, 33rd Punjabis, to England.
Lieut Pant Young, 10th Lancers, to England.
Lieut Strond, RA, to Kasauli.
Lieut Bell, 54th Sikhs, to England.
2nd-Lieut Kennedy, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, to England.
Lieut Mackenzie, 57th Rifles, to England.
Lieut Clarke, Khyber Rifles, to England.
Lieut Bateson, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery, to England.
Lieut Jones, S and T Corps, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Lieutenant C. H. F. Fox, No. 7 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 145th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on promotion.

Captain Longridge, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, at Army Head-Quarters.

Major Kaye, 21st Punjabis, is appointed a temporary additional Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, in the Intelligence Branch.

Major W. D. Smith, Brigade Major, Allahabad Brigade, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of that Brigade, *vice* Major Knight, vacated.

Major Jennings, Brigade Major, Belgaum Brigade, becomes Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bangalore Brigade, and Captain Stansfield, 8th Gurkhas, is appointed Brigade Major, Belgaum Brigade.

Colonel H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, from 1st May 1908.

THE SIGHT OF CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Major F. Kiddle, R.A.M.C., Specialist in Ophthalmology, has been instructed to visit the stations of Secunderabad, Bangalore and Wellington, as soon as the monsoon has broken, and to examine the eyesight of the children of British soldiers at these places. In those instances where glasses are required, the necessary representations and information are to be afforded to the parents concerned. He is also to report on the lighting of each school, and the type of desks and seats used.

Col. H. R. Whitehead, British Service, has been permitted to proceed on leave to England, and Lieut.-Col. M. W. O'Keefe, R.A.M.C., has been appointed to officiate for him as Principal Medical Officer, 1st Peshawar Division.

A PETROL FIRE.

At about half past three on Saturday morning, a loud report was heard on board the petrol barge "Pir Pao," belonging to Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomonji. The barge, as petrol barges generally are, was made of steel, and was divided into fore and aft, the hold being in the middle. In the hold were 3,558 drums of petrol ex s.s. "Singu," which arrived from Burma on the 11th June with 7,000 drums of petrol, consigned to Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. The consignment was divided into two parts ; the first load was taken to the Jackeria Bunder for storage in the magazine appointed for the purpose. It was unloaded and safely warehoused. The second load was put on the "Pir Pao" barge on the 12th from the steamer, and the barge was taken in tow by the steam launch "Sphinx," and it anchored off Jackeria Bunder preparatory to unloading at a suitable opportunity. There were seven men on board : the tindal, named Dharma Govind, three Khalasis under him, two watchmen, and policeman No. 1492 of the Harbour Police. They were in sleeping men [illegible] hearing the report, the tide was out, [illegible] of the hold. The [illegible] jumped out, with the exception of the tindal, whose burnt bones and charred remains were subsequently discovered. [illegible] supposition that some one must have struck up a flame, attracting and igniting the petrol gas and leading to the explosion. However, in the enquiry conducted by Inspector Flanagan, who is in charge of the Harbour Police, no evidence could be [illegible] to substantiate this surmise. Among the [illegible] who jumped out and escaped was a Khalasi named Dhondia Paya, who was badly burnt about the body that he succumbed to his injuries within a short time of his [illegible] conveyed to the [illegible] Jeejeebhoy [illegible]pital. Each [illegible] contained four gallons of [illegible] which brings the [illegible] valued at Rs. 4 approximately [illegible]232. The number [illegible] loss to the petrol-goods at R[illegible]. A report of the inquest proceedings [illegible] of the barge "Pir Pao" [illegible] in relation to the death of the two men [illegible] be found on another part.

In the Can[illegible] Senate at Ottawa on the 14th May, Se[illegible] read the despatch giving the Premier's statement in the British House of Commons, that he did not regard it as advisable to fly the Union Jack on public buildings on Empire Day, and asked what effect this would have in Canada, especially in view of the Quebec Tercentry celebrations. Mr. Scott, Secretary of State, replied that there was no intention to restrict the flying of the Union Jack in Canada, and added that if it was not flown in England the only effect would be that it would be still more generally flown in the Dominion.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Free and Compulsory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his letter, which appeared under the above head in your issue of the 8th instant, Mr. S. S. Mehta suggests the desirability of preferring the improvement of Primary Education to the introduction of Free and Compulsory Education.

Before entering into discussion regarding the various questions mooted by him, it will not be out of place to show what the words "Free and Compulsory Education" convey, in order to avoid misconception thereof. Compulsory Education presupposes Free Education; and free education is voluntary. There cannot be a legal compulsion without making education free. The moment compulsion is applied, free education ceases to be voluntary. Mr. Mehta is not against compulsory education, but he would rather have the existing schools improved.

He states at the outset that no unanimity of educational opinion has been arrived at in connection with free and compulsory education, and no definite programme that has expert approval has yet been submitted either to the public or to the Government. The subject of compulsory education is so vast, intricate and novel, and is fraught with so many difficulties, that it is too much to expect unanimity of opinion. Many educationists and laymen think that the time has not yet come for it, that the poverty of the masses will come in the way; that there is not a pressing demand in the market to an exorbitant extent, to which supply volunteers itself, and that the means is not adequate to the end sought to be fulfilled. I must say, I am no believer in time as it will never arrive of itself without action. The idea that there should be demand before supply does not hold good in each and every case. There is a great force in pleading poverty of the masses, but the same was the case with the masses of Japan when compulsory education was introduced there. By judicious means and conciliatory policy, most of the difficulties arising from poverty can be obviated. In my article, which was published some years back in "East and West," I showed how such difficulties were overcome in the Baroda State, when I was called upon to introduce compulsory education in the most backward part of the Gaekwar's territories, that is, the Amreli Mahal (in Kathiawar). The financial position of the Government of India is not such as it can afford to set apart at once a large outlay, which compulsory education will demand, unless there is a proportionate curtailment of expenditure on other accounts, or an increase in the income to that extent by means of additional taxation. I do not know whether the Government will be able to adopt the former course, while the latter course is out of the question because the same argument of povery will come in the way. In comparison with what civilized countries spend on education, India's contribution towards it is very inadequate. According to my calculations, from 8 to 10 per cent. of the Government's gross income will be sufficient to meet all charges which will be required for the introduction of compulsory education throughout the whole country. If the Government have a desire to make education compulsory it can make a beginning somewhere and extend it slowly by increasing the allotment for education, which will not be impossible to do when we look to the vast resources at its command. Native States, Municipalities and Local Boards possessing means can also follow the example set by Baroda in this respect. A definite programme for compulsory education can easily be had from Baroda if one is needed.

It is true that free education will not attract all children to school, as compulsory education will; but it will have its own advantages, in so far as there will be a decided increase in the number of children attending school, and the poor people will not be handicapped as in the case of compulsion. To cite the example of girls, who are admitted free, is not quite to the point. There are religious prejudices, superstition, unwillingness, early marriages and other causes coming in the way of girls, though there is a steady increase in their number everywhere. I have seen a large increase in the number of Mahomedan boys after they were made free. Those who assume that a small fee cannot interfere with the education of the masses, have perhaps no idea of the pinch of poverty felt in small villages, where copper coins are seldom met with, and where transaction is generally done by bartering. To them even one anna a month, together with what they have to spend in purchasing books and school-materials is not a small thing. If a family has three or four children to educate the total yearly expenditure will not be such as its scanty means can spare. Again, in the case of people other than cultivators, the monthly fee is steadily increased as boys are promoted to higher Standards. Voluntary free education will therefore be a boon to poor people. It is worth stating that the demand for education is on the increase even among the villagers, who have begun to appreciate the worth of learning.

The assumption that against education no compulsion will have any efficacy, as emphatically proved by history in so many countries, is not illustrated by examples. If it is alluded to compulsory education, the countries where it is introduced have immensely gained thereby. Compulsion to attend school does not mean compulsion in teaching. Children compulsorily sent to school by their parents and guardians will not feel compulsion in learning.

The question whether village and town teachers are equal to their task and whether vernacular schools are well equipped with the necessary materials of teaching on the modern refined lines is very important indeed. It must be admitted that our schools are sadly in want of both. The number of untrained raw teachers is overwhelmingly great as compared with trained teachers. Unless training institutions are multiplied and salaries of teachers considerably increased, there cannot be a material increase in the number of trained hands within a reasonable period, and we shall have to content ourselves with what we get from the existing training factories. When we consider that some teaching work is taken from monitors and pupil teachers and that all teachers are not trained even in England, our complaint for competent teachers will be much reduced. At present [illegible] expect teaching on "the Modern Refined lines," because poor India cannot afford such a luxury. In England and other countries school buildings and school equipments are very costly, but for village schools in India cheap buildings admitting sufficient light and ventilation will [illegible] as children can well sit on the ground as they do at home. Articles which are needed for illustration in the class can mostly be had for the picking or at a trifling cost, if the teacher and taught have a mind to collect them. In the Baroda State all schools made a collection in this way.

About the experience of the Director of P[illegible] Instruction, N.-W. P. quoted by Mr. Mehta, [illegible] may say there is nothing surprising in [illegible]. How many graduates, I ask, will pass the order, if they are again submitted to the same examination sometime after [illegible] college? Minute details and facts committed [illegible] memory "for examination" are soon forgotten. The [illegible] Education made [illegible] found that Primary [illegible] contented with their children of cultivators less and more litigious [illegible] in life, less willing to work overdrawn. Of course [illegible] afraid the picture is known in this Presidency; [illegible] are cases of this sort not of much consequence, they are rare and are advantages derived from learning compared with the result from their elementary knowledge. This evil does not [illegible] R.'s and is not to be taken into [illegible] the three [illegible] far as compulsory education is concerned.

A suggestion is made to give a trial [illegible] compulsory education at some places for the purpose of ascertaining whether it can successfully be introduced; but it is not necessary because the experience gained at Baroda will be a good guide to all who care to know the results. As already stated, compulsory education introduced in the most backward part of that State met with so much success that H. H. the Gaekwar was induced to extend it to the rest of his dominions.

HARGOVIND D. KANTAVALA.

Walkeshwar, June 12.

THE PARSI COLLEGE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your allowing me the medium of your journal to trouble your Parsi Zoroastrian readers with the following request in the interest of the Parsi Zoroastrian community, in the hope of obtaining their full sympathy and support.

The Parsi Zoroastrians are aware by this time that their co-religionists having felt the necessity and desirability of having a Parsi Zoroastrian College are anxious to have such College established, where, besides the industrial, secular and scientific education, the most urgently needed religious disciplinary and moral education can be imparted. The scheme is a gigantic one costing not less than Rs. 25,00,000 but I am hopeful of its ultimate success as I know the lamp of charity amongst our Parsi Zoroastrian co-religionists is still kept up glowing notwithstanding their present circumstances which are undoubtedly less affluent than what they were about half a century ago when there were many more princely merchants trading in different commodities with various parts of the world than what they are now. Within the last decade the members of our community have given in charity for various purposes benefiting all Indian castes and creeds, not less than a crore of rupees.

On behalf of the members of my Parsi Zoroastrian community who have now to fight for their maintenance, their status, their education—secular as well as religious—their industrial, scientific and other pursuits, their comparative position in Government and private service, in various trades and business, etc., against very heavy odds with other enormously large communities such as Hindu, Mahomedan and Christian, I beg to request my community brethern of this city and other parts of this country and the world to be good enough to help us not only by a substantial donation but also recommending other Parsi Zoroastrian residents of their acquaintance in their towns to help us by their donations for the fulfilment of a long cherished object of the establishment of a Parsi-Zoroastrian College.

I am glad to say that the scheme is very kindly taken up by almost all well-known Parsi Papers and also by certain Bombay worthies including Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, Mr. Nowroji M. Wadia, C. I. E., Mr. Beramji Malbari and other charitably disposed and sympathetic gentlemen including K. B. Berjorji D. Patel, C. I.E., of Quetta. As my humble contribution a small sum of rupees five thousand is to be placed at the disposal of my community for this purpose.

The scheme if fully realised will be productive of permanent good of a very great magnitude to our small community whose good, I believe, every Parsi-Zoroastrian has at heart, and I trust my community brethern will be kind and good enough to respond to my humble appeal in behalf of our needy co-religionists in their usual philanthropic way by a very handsome donation, and to influence in the same direction their relatives and other Parsi-Zoroastrian friends and acquaintances, by which the whole community will be ever indebted to them.

It is needless to dilate upon the great necessity and desirability of "religious and moral education" and "building of character" side by side with secular education, as the importance of the former is more than once declared even by our Rulers, like His Excellency Lord Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Lamington late genuinely sympathetic Governor of Bombay, and eminent men and women of learning like Dr. Canon Hensley Henson, M. A., B. D., Lady Hervey, Mr. Gibbon, Mrs. Trench and Bishops Mant and Maurice and others, who admit that—"the first object of education is to train up an immortal soul. Even ignorance is better than head learning with no soul-wisdom to guide it. Religion is indispensable for the moral training of human beings, and that there has not yet been discovered any effective alternative for it. A father inquires whether his boy can construe Homer, if he understands Horace, and can taste Virgil; but how seldom does he ask, or examine, or think whether he can restrain his passions; whether he is grateful, generous, humane, compassionate, just and benevolent. Religion is, moreover, interwoven with every circumstance of business or pleasure, of public or private life, with all the offices and amusements of society.

"Clearness of vision, to distinguish shadows from substances, simplicity of heart to embrace the true and hate the false, strength of will to bear up against infinite complications of passions within and influences without, depend far more than we can conceive upon one being early imbued with the feelings of a unity in things, and with our being taught to refer them all to one centre—the Creator. It is hard to avoid the suspicion that, on the lines at presents accepted, or on the way to gaining acceptance, we are being hurried to anarchy and disruption. The fear of God before the eye of a nation, as before the eyes of an individual, is the beginning of wisdom. He saw plainly the danger that must beset the rising generations if they were to be reared on a smattering of Western knowledge, with no opportunities for that spiritual guidance upon which their forefathers relied, with no care for the self-restraint and self-sacrifice which every religion demands, with no religious ideals to look up to.

"As the sculpture is on the seal, so will the [illegible] on the wax be; if the fear of God be at it engraven on the heart, there is no doty that will make a suitable impression on th[illegible], which thou performest." 'That call not edue seed to decries God and his truth, contmind imbue strew of moral maxims, and [illegible]dly wise. So with elements which form th[illegible]ly prize Such call the training, which [illegible] view What God lighter lore, but chiefly h[illegible] And notes man's end, requires us to believe a[illegible]."

[illegible] for th[illegible] inspire in my co-religion-

May Dadar Ahurmazd and sympathetic spirit ists a more be[illegible]ly desirable proposal for the towards the needy Parsi-Zoroastrian brethren benefit of th[illegible] may they through His blessings than hither here as well as in the Durbar of fully [illegible] is the earnest wish of—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
L. M. & S., L. V. Sc., M. R. S. I (London).

P.S.—Of course the money will go into the hands of the Trustees of the Parsi-Zoroastrian Punchayet Trust Funds in Bombay or a responsible committee which will be appointed most probably by the Anjuman immediately after my appeal is responded to in a substantial degree.

N. H. E. S.

IN his remarks on the Report of the Madras Presidency College for 1907-08, the Director of Public Instruction places on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. W. H. Wilson, who retired during the year, to the cause of scientific education in the Presidency during his long connection with the college. The large number of post-graduate students, especially in Physics and Chemistry, was encouraging, but the laboratories might be further utilised, the Director thinks, if there were any number of graduates desirous of laying a [illegible] foundation for higher technical work. The Principal's Report, the Director says, indicates and foreshadows improvements in various directions, and the Principal and staff evidently intend that the College shall retain, whatever developments University education may undergo, that position which is the justification for its maintenance.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CLOSE ORDER DRILL.

Under the present system of battle training in which endeavour is made to develop the individual intelligence of the soldier, close-order drill is liable to be neglected, says a correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette."

Some officers actually consider battalion and company drill relics of the days of the Peninsula and Crimea. It used to be an accepted fact in the Army that a well-drilled regiment was always a good regiment on service; and surely times have not so changed that this idea should be thought obsolete. The Guards are looked upon as the pattern of smartness for the whole Army, and can anyone say they have ever failed to live up to their glorious traditions in the field?

Implicit smartness at close-order drills is the only way to instil discipline into a regiment; and discipline, as Maurice says, is the very life blood of an army. To quote the same authority "the ingrained habit of mutual confidence among all ranks of a regiment is the factor in its strength which is the cause of its incalculable superiority in power over an armed mob." If the training of a regiment consisted only of the practice of battle tactics, surely the discipline would suffer. From continual musketry and parades across country, it is but natural that officers and men unconsciously, loose a great deal of their smartness. One cannot expect the implicit obedience to a word of command on the field of battle which obtains on the parade ground, but the slightly clumsier attempt to obey that command in the field is discipline, which has been inculcated in the mind of the soldier in peace time. Nothing shows the discipline of a regiment better than calling them to march at "attention" after a long and arduous day's work across country. At the same time nothing can be worse than allowing them to be marched home under subordinate commanders, who allow them to open out and straggle, and imagine the day's work was finished when they started on their march homewards. It is not for one moment intended to imply that only close-order drills should be practised, but a happy combination of close order drills and cross country work will certainly make for efficiency. A General, when inspecting a battalion in close order, pays particular attention to: i the attention and steadiness of the men; ii the precision of all movements; iii the preservation of direction, distance, and interval during the march, especially when in lines of columns; iv the readiness of a battalion in forming lines of columns. If the above was included in the present system of tests, regiments would have to do considerably more battalion drill than they do at present, or suffer loss of marks.

All officers of the Native Army know that a sepoy likes a direct order to do a certain thing. Once a sepoy begins to think he nearly always goes stray. It is open to question whether it is really sound to try and train the sepoy to use his judgment. His intelligence is very limited and once he begins to think of the reasons for obeying a command his magnificent fighting instincts deteriorate. Opinions also differ as to whether anybody really has sufficiently control over himself to act with judgment on a modern battle field, if he is in the advanced lines of attacking columns. The noise of guns and the rattle of the breech loading rifle, the confused intermingling of units, casualties and the general din of a modern fight, produce such mental absorption in the brain of every individual that his one idea only concerns the enemy in his immediate vicinity, and he cares nothing for what may be going on fifty yards to his right or left. It is at a time like this that a soldier unconciously feels the support of the comrade with whom he is continuously associated and next to whom he has been accustomed to stand on a closed order parade. In addition his instinctive obedience to a word of command which has been carried into his very limbs will make him follow his section or group leaders in those dangerous rushes of the final stages of an attack. To again quote Maurice: "No training however perfect to take advantage of ground to seek cover to glide on to the weak points of an enemy, will compensate, even in these days, a deficiency in that habit of utter self-abnegation, of entire subordination to the one purpose of united action under assigned orders."

Officers know the difficulties with which they have to contend in training their units for war, especially with regard to mutual support. In these days of large extensions necessitated by the accuracy of the small-bore rifle and the rapidity of loading, even a section of a company is [illegible] spread over too large an area for the control of one man. A certain number of men of a section are under nobody's command, and some remedy worthy of consideration should be taken to eliminate this defect. Groups should be forced of from four to six men under a leader, and that these groups should always work to the both on the parade ground progressively in close order drill on ground and tactical exercises off it, the across country. If these groups are practised the number of leaderless men now seen on a modern field would be considerably reduced. The mutual confidence engendered amongst men accustomed to work together in close order is one of the most important factors in the efficiency of a unit in the field. A large number of men with rifles widely extended, some without leaders, some fighting without even knowing their objective are useless, and can in no way further the success of the General who originally issued orders for a specific object. On the other hand men should be trained in close order formations on the parade ground, and these formations should be modified by intelligent group leaders to suit terrain, and the effects of modern artillery and rifle fire when working across country. A Brigadier with four infantry regiments trained on these lines, would undoubtedly have more chance of success in war than one the units of whose brigade did no close-order drill at all.

There is a danger nowadays of tampering with factors which made Wellington's soldiers the admiration of the world viz, discipline, and the subordination of one's will to the orders of a superior. Crawford's discipline in the Peninsula with his famous Light Division was almost barbarous in its severity; but the result needs no comment. Nowadays, fortunately, we have a different soldier to deal with and the lash is never used. At the same time it would be suicidal to think we have nothing to learn from the great captains of the past; and although modern appliances of war have necessitated changes in tactical formations the moral factor remains the same, as in the days of Hannibal. Napoleon considered the moral factor in war thrice as valuable as the physical; and this is a lesson which all thoughtful soldiers should lay to heart. This is especially applicable to the British Army which is so numerically inferior to that of Continental nations, and it behoves us to think seriously how we can turn this great truism to account.

Officers commanding units incur a grave responsibility if they neglect to train men in close order formations. Although it is of paramount importance that the subordinate leaders of a unite should be trained to use their own judgment in the absence of a superior, a delicate balance must be maintained between a reckless disregard of orders and subordination of one's will to the common object.

It is therefore, nowadays, more than ever necessary that an officer commanding a unit should keep his finger on the pulse of the eight tactical units under his command. To bring about this desired result he must constantly supervise every company and section in his regiment to ensure uniformity of training. If he is of opinion that close-order drill is obsolete he will find it a matter of extreme difficulty to supervise his regiment as a whole. His very presence on the parade ground is a factor for efficiency and shows the men that he takes an interest in the individual merits of every man in the regiment and a feeling of confidence in him is formed in the hearts of all ranks a moral factor vitally affecting the discipline and "esprit de corps" of the regiment. Most officers of the Native Army will agree that the work they get out of their men is in exact proportion to the amount of individual interest the officer takes in his men. It is on the parade ground when the men are all together in sections or squads, that officers obtain an opportunity of talking to their men individually and showing them that they are not so many machines, but objects of thought and consideration. On the other hand, when units are working across country British officers have the tactical situation which to think and once the men are launched in a tactical scheme control passes into the hands of subordinate leaders. The success of the scheme is dependent to a great extent on the original orders and directions of the British officer and the measure of confidence the men have in him, formed in the minds of the men from their knowledge of that officer, on the close-order parades above mentioned.

It would thus appear that officers commanding units have a very difficult task to perform, namely to so train their regiments for war that they possess the discipline of Wellington's veterans, and are at the same time sufficiently elastic for present day tactical formations, and it is only by a judicious training in work in close order and across country that this object can be attained.

ARMY OFFICER'S FORTUNE.

Action Against London Stockbrokers.

A curious story of the loss of the considerable part of a fortune was told on May 29, in the King's Bench, in an action brought by Mr. Francis Herbert Leyland Stevenson, formerly an officer of the Highland Light Infantry against Brunton, Bourke and Co., stockbrokers of Threadneedle-street, E.C., and Mr. Francis Livingston Shand, also a member of the London Stock Exchange for an account of certain stock and share transactions which the plantiff said had been carried out without his consent.

The defendants denied liability, and Brunton, Bourke, and Co. brought a cross-action against Mr. Stevenson to recover a considerable sum for services rendered as stockbrokers, for expenses incurred in the carrying over of certain stocks.

IN SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

In opening the case for the plaintiff Mr. Rufus Isaacs said his client, after being educted at Eton, obtained a commission in a militia battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, and in 19[illegible] he went to South Africa in order to take part in the war. While in South Africa he came of age and inherited about £50,000 which was invested in stocks and shares. He returned to England in 1902, and visited the residence of his cousin, who had married the defendant, Mr. Shand.

Though a member of the Stock Exchange, Mr. Shand did not deal in his own name, but had a business arrangement with the other defendants, Brunton, Bourke, and Co., making commissions and profits.

Mr. Stevenson looked to Mr. Shand for guidance and advice and in conversation with him Mr. Shand pointed out that Mr. Stevenson's securities were bringing in interest only at the rate of approximately 3½ per cent. per annum and that he thought he could get him 5 per cent. Mr. Stevenson practically handed over the control of his investments to Mr. Shands and between October and December 1902. Brunton, Bourke and Co. sold on the Stock Exchange securities of Mr. Stevenson's for £45,667. Mr. Shand bought other stock and shares for him to the amount of about £[illegible]400, and handed the cash balance to Mr. Stevenson. Of these transactions the latter made no complaint.

In December, 1902, Mr. Steven contemplated going to Egypt with his regiment and Mr. Shand suggested that as during his absence there might be useful opportunities for changing investments, Mr. Stevenson should give him power-of-attorney. The plaintiff executed this power-of-attorney, and that act was to a great extent the cause of his appearance in court that day.

SPECULATIVE TRANSACTIONS.

Soon after Mr. Stevenson had gone to Egypt, Mr. Shand commenced with Brunton, Bourke, and Co., a speculative account on differences in Mr. Stevenson's name, which very soon grew to an account of some magnitude. The commissions and profits were shared by Brunton, Bourke and Co., and Mr. Shand. These speculative transactions were not authorised by the power-of-attorney, its object being only to enable Mr. Shand to execute transfers and put shares in Mr. Stevenson's name.

No contract notes were delivered to Mr. Stevenson in respect of the speculative transactions. In July, 1906, there was a loss on them with Brunton, Bourke, and Co., approximately £20,000.

Mr Stevenson said that by the first reconstruction of investments described by counsel his income was increased from £1,500 to £2,1[illegible] a year. In June 1905 Mr. Shand told him his capital was intact. On one occasion Mr. Shand handed him a cheque from a stock broker, and said it was the result of a week-end flutter. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: What did he mean by that?

Mr. Stevenson: I thought he meant that he had bought something on a Friday and sold it on the Monday or Tuesday.

Sir E. Carson: I thought it was a trip to Brighton. (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

IT is estimated by the Jewish Year Book that there are 11,059,987 Jews in the world. Europe claims more than any other section of the globe, seeing that out of the gross total over eight and three-quarter millions reside in the Continent. America comes next with a million and a half, and Asia, curiously enough, nearly last with only 377,400. In London, the Jews are estimated at 142,000, eight times as many as in the whole of Australasia. Russia shelters five millions.

FROM the Annual Report on the working of the Malabar Marriage Act in 1907-08 we learn that five notices to register "Sambandhams" were received, as against one in the previous year, three of them being in South Malabar, one in South Canara and one in Madras. In four of the five cases the applicants were Nairs and in the fifth a Bilaya of South Canara following the Aliasantana Law. Two of the notices were from Government servants, one from a cultivator and one from a landlord. In all the cases in which notices were received the "Sambandhams" were registered.

THE CZARS.

Russia in the XIXth Century.

STUDIES IN COURT AND CAMP.

Now that we are within measurable distance of a better understanding with Russia, any book that will give the public some clear idea of what that huge Empire really is, and what manner of men its rulers are and have been, is very welcome. Mr. E. A. Brayley Hedgetts, in his "The Court of Russia in the Nineteenth Century" (Methuen and Co.), fulfils many of the desiderata. He does not give us statistics nor go into intimate details of the condition of the peasantry, for he treats the subject from the point of view of the Court, and sketches the Czars, their policy, and the Ministers, during the past century, from Alexander I. to Nicolas II.

Alexander I. was the eldest son of the Emperor Paul, and was born in 1777. He was a very handsome man and had regularly and finely chiselled features, with a kindly expression that instantly inspired confidence. He is chiefly known to history as the ally and opponent of Napoleon and may best be described as an autocratic altruist. One of the most remarkable figures at his Court was his brother Constantine, who was known as the Czarevitch till his death. Constantine was a martinet, but retained a kindliness of heart and a generosity of disposition which compensated, if it did not atone, for the fierce outbursts of passion to which he was subject.

There are many stories of this kindness, and how he used to get his father to remit the terrible punishments to which the latter was in the habit of condemning his officers for the merest trifles. For instance, on one occasion, as his regiment of cuirassiers was riding into the riding-school, Paul gave the order for sections to wheel to the left instead of to the right, as usual. The leader of the last troop was outside the riding-school when the order was given and did not hear it. Being unaware of any alteration in the usual routine, he wheeled his troop to the right. Paul was seized with one of his paroxysms of rage. He had the unfortunate officer pulled off his horse, his uniform was torn off his back, he was then and there degraded and turned out of the army, and further condemned to one hundred (some accounts say five hundred) blows with a stick. Constantine suppressed the corporal punishment and succeeded in getting the officer reinstated.

Nicolas I. was the Czar of the Crimea War, whose death was directly due to the Russian disasters before Sebastopol. He was at one time a popular figure in England, and was known as the handsomest man of his day. It was said of him that whatever his position in life he would have been equally distinguished from the crowd, for it was not to the Emperor who was so magnificent, but the man who was so truly imperial.

The Emperor was an early riser, and, attired in an old grey military cloak, would spend his mornings at his desk. At eight he dressed and went out for a walk. At nine he had breakfast, and by ten he was receiving various high officials. He used to go out driving at one, and pay surprise visits to public institutions, hospitals, &c. Woe to the chief who was caught napping on these occasion! Sometimes however, the forenoon was occupied by military duties, such as reviews or inspections, and then the officials were safe. Later in the afternoon the Emperor again took a walk and at five he dined. His meals were extremely frugal, and very little wine, if any was drunk. After spending a few hours in his wife's boudoir he would then go to the theatre or to a ball either with the Empress or alone, coming home at midnight, when he would do a couple of hours' work before going to bed. He slept on a hard horse-hair mattress stretched upon a small iron bedstead.

His son Alexandar II. was the liberator of the serfs, and had he not been assassinated, would have gradually led Russia to adopt more modern ideas, and this would have averted the recent troubles with which his grandson has had to struggle.

Alexander II. was the first Russian Emperor whom the street assassin ventured to attack. For Russian Emperors to be the victims of palace revolutions had been common enough. Ivan VI., Peter III., and Paul had all been murdered by their courtiers. But the common people venerated their Czars, and would not publicly raise their hands against the Lord's anointed. But Alexander II., the liberator, who conferred more solid benefits on his subjects than any of his predecessors, was the object of so many attempts on his life, that space does not permit of our enumerating them all. His first would be assassins were poles, one of these actually selecting Paris as the scene of his exploit. On this occasion, when the two Emperors, Napoleon and Alexander, accompanied by the then King of Prussia, were driving through the Champs Elysees, it is reported that the Sovereigns contended among themselves for the honour of being the target of the miscreant. Napolean smilingly claimed the bullet as intended for himself, William was equally insistant that he was its object but Alexander did not yield in politeness to his uncle or his host. He had but recently been the victim of a similar attempt in his own capital.

The Czar led a very simple life.

Although Alexander II. was generous, and maintained a luxurious Court in accordance with his father's traditions and with the dignity of a great Empire, he expended very little on himself, for his tastes were simple, and he restricted himself to the bare necessaries of life. It was only during the later years of his life that he indulged in a comfortable bed. Till then he slept on a hard mattress. The chairs in his study, where he would remain at work for days together, were old-fashioned and comfortless. In the very coldest weather only would he allow his bed to be warmed with a hot brick. Laferte, however, omits to state, that owing to the frequent severe attacks of asthma to which he was subject, the Emperor rather dreaded going to bed at all, and when he was suffering from this chronic complaint, he would remain at work at his desk all night, keeping himself stimulated—although this is denied by the people in his immediate surrounding—by occasional sips of champagne.

Alexander III. was a man of quite a different stamp. Although by descent he was almost a pure German with hardly any Russian blood in his veins, in appearance and in tastes he strongly resembled a typical Russian moujik. He had a simple mind, and was not above the comprehension of the meanest of his subject. He disliked German and French ways, and did much for the revival of the Russian ideal, and with his high character and shrewd common-sense he did much for the commercial prosperity of his people.

He did not care for the arts, or for literature or for abstract philosophical or even political ideas; all these things were nonsense, and they were things the Russian peasant did not bother about either. He was an Emperor, and behaved like an Emperor keeping his surroundings in their place, but he was not a courtier. He had not elegant manners or elegant tastes; there was nothing foreign, nothing exquisite or dandified about him. His tall powerful frame and fabulous strength inspired respect. With his hard, honest greyish-blue eyes, his full beard, and his hair, which, before he grew bald, he brussed straight back over his head without a parting, he had the appearance of a typical Russian legendary hero, one of those ancient bogatirs, whose deeds have been celebrated in Russian folk-lore. His father and his grandfather had been likened to medieval knights; Alexander III, seemed more like a Soyato or an Ilya Mouromets, or a Vladimir Monamakh. Nevertheless this giant was shy and awkward as Samson-Himmelstierna says "The appearance of the tall stately, vigorous man with the fine broad forehead betokens a mixture of strength and weakness disdainful pride and invincible shyness a mind constantly occupied with itself. This explains how he who as a Prince was merely unsociable has arrived at a degree of isolation within the last few years which surpasses anything ever shown by his predecessors.

His son Nicolas II is showing a stronger will then was suspected by most people even by those who knew him well and he is a man of a very kindly disposition.

The Emperor is far from being naturally gloomy, and before his difference of opinion with his father cast a temporary shade over his gaiety of disposition, he used to be the light of the Court. He and his cousin, the Grand Duke Constantine, junior, were continually getting up private theatricals in which they used to take parts, the Emperor generally those of the "heavy villian." Extremely simple in his tastes, he hated pomp and fuss, and is in his life a plain and hardy soldier. His friends and associates need don no special dress to dine with him, his servants and attendants need not tremble in his presence. Consideration for others is the leading trait in his character. When he was preparing his simple suite of rooms in the Anitchkoff Palace for the reception of his bride, pending alterations in the Winter Palace, he was so considerate of his old servants that he even hesitated to ask them to give up a few rooms for the accommodation of his bride's suite.

Mr. Brayley Hodgett's book makes excellent reading, and is full of information. At the present moment it will admirably suit the general reader who wants to know something about Russian Court life and politics without having to study dry political tracts. The book, which is in two volumes, is well illustrated with portraits.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfec	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 14th June 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	13	6	15 p. m.	5	56
Teheran ...	14	10	5 p. m.	0	27
Suez	14	2	20 p. m.	0	11

NOTICE

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnan and Lucknow (14-6-08)

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,90,000	2,90,000	7,000	4,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	107	164	4	275
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	37,40,160	60,88,687	1,39,808	99,68,655
Total for 22 weeks.....	39,30,160	63,78,687	1,46,808	104,55,655
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,89,298	3,30,885	5,685	5,25,868
Per mile of Ry. do.	107	187	3	297
Total to corspg date do.	39,51,869	78,05,597	1,22,987	118,804,53

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 38,868
Do. to date......... „ 14,24,798

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	500	......	1,100
Or per mile of Railway	35	29	....	64
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	10,093	10,163	81	20,337
Total for 22 weeks..	10,693	10,663	81	21,437
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	630	330	5	965
Per mile of Ry. do.	37	19		56
Total to corresponding date do.	8,900	8,914	90	17,904

Increase for the week .... Rs. 135
Do to date........... „ 3,533

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th May on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,800	2,400	60	6,260
Or per mile of Railway..	28	17	..	45
For previous 21 weeks of half-year......	52,883	66,998	1,129	1,21,010
Total for 22 weeks	56,683	69,398	1,189	1,27,270
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	..	..	..
Total to corspg date do.	..	..	..	...

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 25th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,127, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 524. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th April, 1908, were Rs. 42,738, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 7,098.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 25th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 7,295, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,767. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th April, 1908, were Rs. 99,122, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 11,010.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 25th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 24,024, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 828. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th April, 1908, were Rs. 3,71,422, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 61,925.

LITERATURE AND JIM BLUDSO.

Have Novelists the Sense of Sin?

Last week, in calling attention to the novel, "The Fly on the Wheel," we quoted Dr. Nicoll's saying that the pulpit was forgetting to speak of sin, while novelists emphasised it. The "Church Times," in a recent issue, quoted Dr. Wilson's remarks in his "Theology of Modern Literature," to the effect that "the modern novelist has no sense whatever of 'the imperial seriousness' and the virulence of sin; regarding it as at most a slight cutaneous affection, for the treatment of which the application of a wash compounded of a few drops of culture or some liniment of philanthropy is all that is needed."

"SIXPENNY TWADDLE."

Under the title of "The Religion of Jim Bludso," the "Church Times" deals vigorously with the ethics of certain novelists and poets, and uses its truncheon thus:—

"In the sixpenny twaddle of our day, whether it be prose or verse, no one is a hero unless he has made light of the Ten Commandments, and every transgressor, whether penitent or not, is depicted as an interesting prodigal to whom, when he has trampled on all his opportunities in this world, a complaisant Father is going to give another chance in the next. Of the Incarnation, of the Redemption, of the Resurrection, of the Intercession at God's right hand, and of the means of grace, pardon, and restoration provided now for sinners; of the communion and fellowship of the redeemed and of the way of Calvary—our recent literature, for the most part, knows nothing, and Christians are supposed by it to lead lives acceptable to God without the faintest reference to a Divine Master and Lord, Who gave His life for their sakes."

THE LONG AND SHORT STORY ENDING.

The article from which this quotation is given opens thus:—

"The short story has taken as much root in England as the ballad of pathetic humour has done in America. They suit the demand of the age for literature in snippets, just as the demand of our ancestors for solid and enduring reading was met by the "Ecclesiastical Polity," "Paradise Lost," and "Clarissa Harlowe." They ask the minimum of trouble and the minimum of thought from reader and author alike. Story and ballad are usually incomplete without a moral: but the moral must be of a cheap and conventional type, capable of being presented in a paragraph or a phrase.

"No doubt the long story also has commonly a conventional and flimsy ending, very far removed from the actualities of life. All is forgiven and forgotten; Nemesis obligingly effaces herself; and an accommodating Providence gets everything straight in the last chapter. But a narrative of several hundred pages, involves some working out of character, some regard for the orderly evolution of consequences according to universal law. It would have to give in a good deal of mere detail about 'Posty' McKiltrick's habits of life which might make the heroism of his death rather more improbable. It would have to explain to as what inward springs of motive and principle besides free-living and profanity could enable a Jim Bludso to do his duty amid the horror of flame and physical agony. 'All the religion he had was to treat his engine well'; and he was not a prig like professing Christians. Nature supplied the rest. But is Nature so omnipotent?

"'He weren't no saint—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill,
And another one here in Pike.
A keerless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awkward man in a row;
But he never funked, and he never lied—
I reckon he never knowed how.'

"Rather a jerry-built philosophy of life. We fancy it was Bret Harte who first invented it—the godless, drunken miner who steps back into death to let a comrade reach the air; the atheist who is self-sacrificingly loyal to someone he loves; and so on, and so on. The late Colonel Hay, who penned 'Jim Bludso' amid the cares of a secretariate of State, gave us also Pen Golyer, who 'wa'n't the best man that ever you seen,' but who let the Indians kill him instead of a little boy. In another ballad, the well-known 'Little Breeches,' the Colonel remarks:—

"I think that saving a little child,
And fotching him to his own,
Is a demed sight better business
Than loafing around the Throne."

LOAFING AROUND THE THRONE.

"Of course, 'if loafing around the Throne'—a New Theology phrase, apparently for church-going were the general practice and if it were usual for worshippers to substitute religious devotion for rescuing fellow-creatures from death, one or two poems or stories to remind us that Christians are sometimes surpassed by people who make no profession of Christianity in graces of unselfishness might have a use. But we are not aware that the public, either of England or of the United States is addicted to excessive religious observance, or that the 'natural virtues' of instinctive kindness and goodness are in danger of being undervalued among us.

"Nor is it absolutely certain that, if a sudden crisis called for an heroic deed, it would be necessary to find a man of dissolute, disorderd and undisciplined life to do it. Such deeds have actually been performed, incredible as it may sound, by men and women who have joined in the Athanasian Creed; and we noticed, a year or more ago, that the English Church Union had to mourn a devoted member who had charged at Balaclava in the Light Brigade. We seem also to have read of famous warriors who were strict and humble Churchmen. In any case, to found a whole literature on Jim Bludso! What a defeat of the sense of proportion. And what an inverted Pharisaism.

"It is curious that this kind of writing should flourish most in countries that have been homes of Calvinistic Protestantism, like America and Scotland. It carries on, no doubt, the idea that the edifying death-bed and a man's frame of feeling in his last moments are of more consequence than a life of holiness. But the new Protestantism is Pelagian through and through. It discards the idea of sin, aims at showing how much better native generosity, and some fine action resulting from it, should be esteemed, than a life of discipline and duty, of purity and high endeavour. As Miss Harraden tells us—'Prayer and the Bible and that sort of thing do not matter. What does matter is to judge gently and not to come down like a sledge-hammer on other people's failings.' This is a consolation offered to a dying man. There was none of this slopiness in the old Calvinism in fact, half of it is a reaction from Calvinistic formulas. The other half, however, has not that excuse.

QUARTER-EDUCATED SENTIMENTALISM.

"We are not at present, however, thinking so much of the irreligious propaganda of animalism of which Mr. Hardy is the chief prophet, as of the kind of shoddy, quarter-educated sentimentalism, which substitutes for Christ and His Cross a kind of maudlin ethics made up of scraps of kindheartedness and good nature. To do it justice, it has a vague admiration for Him Who went about doing good. But it knows nothing of Christ as Mediator and as the atoning Sacrifice for sin. Miss Edgeworth's 'Moral Tales' were not Christian, but they were based on the moral order of God's universe."

BANK VS. BIRKMYRES.

Claim Dismissed With Costs.

THE JUDGE AND MR. BRUCE-SMITH.

TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

The concluding portion of Mr. Justice Chitty's judgment in the Bank of Bengal vs. Birkmyre Case is as follows:—

THE "BRUCE-SMITH" LETTER.

Meanwhile, in the early morning Savage had returned to Naraingunge and in the forenoon he wrote to Mr. Bruce-Smith the letter (Ex.14) which has been called the "Bruce-Smith letter," to distinguish it from his subsequent official letter of the same date. In that letter he distinctly states that the stock of jute, which was drawn against from the Bank, had been shipped to Calcutta. He says that as only a nominal price had been drawn for, he excepts an increase of at least Rs. 2 per maund on the sale, and promises, after getting the money, to credit it to his account. He also states that he had "beparis" who were bringing in jute and he expects that in a few days everything would be all right. He asks Mr. Bruce-Smith never to consult with his babu as he knows (he says) absolutely nothing about his business. Mr. Bruce-Smith was apparently not satisfied with this explanation, and he telephoned to Savage to come over and see him at Dacca. This he did in the afternoon, and from the conversation which then took place, and the letter (Ex. 16) and its exclosure, it is clear that Savage must have gone back entirely from what he had said in his letter of the morning and made an entirely different proposal to Mr. Bruce-Smith which the latter accepted. Mr. Bruce-Smith got Savage to write the letter which he enclosed with his own of even date to the Head Office. Some question arose as to where this letter was written. It appears to be on the Bank paper and I have little doubt that it was written at the Bank at Dacca. In that letter Savage says that when he went away from Naraingunge on the 16th of February (it was, as I have said, really the 21st) he told his head clerk not to ship any of the Bank's jute until at equivalent had come in from the mofussil, but that he found on his return that most of that jute had been shipped and practically nothing had come in. He then promises that on the 9th of March, he would have in his godown at Naraingunge sufficient jute to cover the Bank's advance, the proproceeds of the bills of lading of which he would hand over to Mr. Bruce-Smith for credit on his account. This letter Mr. Bruce-Smith sent on with his own, and in his own he accepts Savage's statement to the effect that his clerk had shipped contrary to his orders and he concludes by saying that he had every reason to believe that by the end of the next week there would be sufficient stock of jute in Savage's godown to satisfy the Bank's requirements, the proceeds of which stocks, as they were shipped, would be credited and his account adjusted.

A "SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION."

On the same day he also telegraphed to the head office, "Just seen party mentioned. Explanation satisfactory. During absence head clerk shipped jute before equivalent arrived from his mofussil agencies. Promises full stock on 9th March. Proceeds shipments will be credited cash credit account." Mr. Bruce-Smith has been unable to give any intelligible explanation as to why he so readily accepted Savage's story of the afternoon, which was directly contradictory to his letter of the morning, or why he accepted the bare promise to make good the deficiency in a week in preference to the more substantial promise to pay a definite sum of money to credit of his account.

Mr. Bruce-Smith's telegram did not meet with favour at the head office. By the letter of the 4th March, Mr. Dunbar says he cannot understand the wording "Explanation satisfactory," and he further asks how 55,000 maunds could possibly disappear between Mr. Bruce-Smith's inspection of the 23rd and the 27th of February. He continues with a string of pertinent inquiries: what the Banks durwans were doing; how was it that the daily stock memo, was not furnished; how was it that the jute was shipped without delivery orders from the Dacca agents; and he concludes by warning Mr. Bruce-Smith that it was clearly his duty to take extra precautions, as he was well aware that the head office did not regard the account with favour, and that it was considered that the bank was taking undue risks in the matter. Before Mr. Bruce-Smith's reply was received, Mr. Dunbar wrote again on the 5th (Ex. 16b) inquiring what Savage had done with the money representing the 55,000 maunds of jute, and why had it not been paid into the firm's cash credit account. Mr. Bruce-Smith replied on the 8th of March, and it is impossible to read that letter without feeling how extremely unsatisfactory a reply it is. He there states that jute was now coming into Savage's godowns freely and that he should go on Monday next i. e., 11th March, to inspect the godowns, when he expected to find quite a sufficient stock to satisfy the Bank's requirements. He adds: "The Bank's durwans invariably report when there is any change in the stocks, but in this case the durwans are unable to give a satisfactory reply as to why they did not report any change and have had to be changed." He concludes by saying that Savage now tells him that the money representing the jute had been, during his absence, given by the head clerk to the "beparis" instead of being paid into the firm's cash credit account, and that the head clerk had since been dismissed. I may here mention that I have been unable to find out what the precise duties of the durwans were. Mr. Bruce-Smith's replies on the subject, both to the interrogatories and in Court, were hopelessly conflicting and confused. Mr. Moberley was not much more intelligible. That the durwans were supposed to exercise a control over jute going out and coming in, and were expected to report is clear; but how this check was exercised is unexplained. It is evident that it was in practice of very little use, and for this inefficiency the agent of the plaintiff-Bank at Dacca was no doubt to blame. Mr. Bruce-Smith's letter of 8th March, like its predecessors, found little favour at the head office, and Sir William Cruickshank pertinently notes upon it. "Did it not occur to agent to inquire why the money was given to the "beparies?" Was it due to them for jute? Have the sufficient stocks referred to been paid for?" Meanwhile, on the 5th of March, Savage had written to Bruce-Smith assuring him that he was getting in all the jute he possibly could, that he was shipping bales but would like to draw against them as the money he expected from Calcutta had not arrived till then, and he wanted the money to pay for some of the imports immediately on commencement of weightment, so as to get a real good name in the bazaar. He also wrote a short letter to the same effect on the 6th March. How Mr. Bruce-Smith came to accept these promises without any investigation and without any endeavour to elicit what truth there was in Savage's statements, which he could have done without the least difficulty, it is impossible to say.

THE ALLIANCE BILLS.

On the 7th of March Savage had drawn bills Nos. 473—480 on the Alliance Jute Mills Co., Ld., for Rs. 78,000 against 2,000 bales. Those bills he had discounted with the plaintiff-Bank at Dacca and received for them a credit of Rs. 76,927-8. Of this he had been allowed to draw out Rs. 30,000 in cash on the same day. Those bills reached Calcutta on the 9th and were refused acceptance. We know now, what was not known to Mr. Bruce-Smith on that day, viz. that the Alliance Jute mills required bills of lading before they would accept the bills.

On the 4th of March Mr. Savage, through his agents, Messrs. James Arbuthnot & Co., in Calcutta had commenced negociations for the sale to Messrs. Birkmyre Bros. of some jute. He was offering them, apparently, 4,000 bales of 3's and an equal number of 4's. Negociations took place through Mr. Martelli, the broker, and eventually, on the 8th March, Mr. Hutchison, who then represented and now represents the defendants' firm in Calcutta, made the contract (Ex. 1 b). By that contract, the defendants agreed to buy 4,000 "kutcha" bales of Naraingunge jute, crop 1906-1907, and marked J. A. over D, at Rs. 8 a maund, delivery free at buyers' mill ghat by steamer and for rail shipment not before 31st instant, storing and insurance not to be charged for—reimbursement 90 days draft against letters of hypothecation—sellers paying discount. The contract, therefore, was for ready goods, both delivery and payment being deferred. Against these 4,000 bales on the 9th March Savage drew the 23 bills in suit. He had spoken to Mr. Bruce-Smith on the morning of that day when they met at the Naraingunge pay office and had informed him that he would be sending those bills to the Bank in the course of the afternoon. The bills arrived in the evening, after office hours, as the Bank closes at 2 p. m. on Saturdays. When Banking hours are spoken of, it does not mean, of course, that the work inside the Bank necessarily stops. The clerks are there, as Mr. Bruce-Smith tells us, till late in the evening, remaining even on Saturdays till 6 or 7 p.m. Mr. Bruce-Smith says that those bills were put through the books on that evening. He further says that he did not receive the telegram from the head office announcing the dishonour of the Alliance Mills' bills (Ex. 20 a) until 9 p.m., after the transaction of the Birkmyre bills had been put through. Mr. Bruce-Smith is here, as in so many other instances, inaccurate. The defendants' bills were not put through all the books, if they were put through any on the evening of Saturday, the 9th. The books themselves show this. With regard to all but one the Inland bill book, Mr. Bruce-Smith was constrained to admit that the entries were made on Monday the 11th and it would appear from their position in the books that those entries could not have been made until the evening of that day. It appears to me to be a matter of little importance whether Mr. Bruce-Smith heard of the dishonour of the Alliance Mills' bills before or after he had received the defendants' bills on Saturday, and that for two reasons. Firstly Savage's bills had frequently before been refused acceptance in the first intance, the acceptors wanting time for inquiry and the matter being thus delayed, though the bills were ultimately accepted. The mere fact therefore that these bills were refused acceptance in the first instance would not be likely to arouse suspicion. Secondly, it is clear that the defendants bills were not sent forward to Calcutta until the 11th Mr. Bruce-Smith had, therefore, a "locus penetentiœ" in the matter. Had he been so minded, he could have reconsidered the question of discounting these bills. He knew certainly by Monday that the Alliance bills had been refused, and it was perfectly open to him then to have taken steps, if he desired to do so, with regard to the 23 bills in suit. The bills were accompanied by an invoice, a letter of hypothecation and a letter of advice (Exs. 84,85,86). On them Savage received a credit of Rs. 1,23,586-14, which had the effect of reducing his overdraft to Rs. 99,252-4-6, against which he had drawing power of Rs. 1,03,500 as shown by the stock memo. of 11th March.

MR. BRUCE SMITH'S COMPLAISANCE.

It will be remembered that Savage had promised Mr. Bruce-Smith to replenish his godowns by the 9th March. That promise he was unable to fulfil. On the 6th March he had given Mr. Bruce-Smith, a stock memo. shewing only 12,600 maunds. the valne at Rs. 6 being Rs. 75,600. On the 7th March he gave a stock memo. shewing 19,000 maunds worth, at the same rate, Rs. 1,14,000. He had promised an increase of at least 10,000 maunds but he was 3,600 maunds, short of that. These two stock memos, with those of the 11th and 13th which followed, are very significant and it is difficult to see how Mr. Bruce-Smith could possibly have accepted them without comment. The ordinary procedure was for the stock memos. to be made out by a clerk and signed or initialed by James Arbuthnot & Co. They should also bear the stamped date of receipt by the Bank of Bengal, Dacca, on the left-hand top corner. But these four stock memos., the last which Savage ever put in, are entirely in Savage's handwriting. They do not contain the particulars for which the columns provide and they therefore fail to show accurately what jute came in a went out. Nor do they bear the Bank's stamp of receipt, from which I infer that they were not received or dealt with by Mr. Bruce-Smith in the ordinary way. It must have been apparent to Mr. Bruce-Smith that Savage was not keeping his promises, and indeed he admits that on the 9th Savage asked him to postpone his inspection until Monday, the 11th, because the jute had not come in as expected. Once more Mr. Bruce-Smith blindly accepts Savage's word and postpones his inspection as requested. Mr. Bruce-Smith now swears that he did not inspect on the 11th, because Savage came to ask him not to do so. I am sorry to be unable to accept Mr. Bruce Smith's word on this point. The documentary evidence to my mind shows clearly that he did go to Savage's godowns on the 11th. In the first place it appears from Mr. Bruce-Smith's own cash credit return for the week ending 9th of March. As I have said the date of the last inspection is given in the last column of those returns. In the return of the 9th March the date of the last inspection is given as the 11th of March. Now this in itself is peculiar, but it is quite possible on the supposition that the cash credit returns are not sent forward on Saturday, but generally on the Tuesday following. It would therefore be perfectly possible for this cash credit return to correctly give, as it does give, the date of last inspection as the 11th of March. At the same time to put in a subsequent date, as Mr. Bruce-Smith himself admits, would be a matter out of the usual routine, the usual routine being for the babu to enter the Saturday as the date of last inspection. Mr. Bruce-Smith, moreover, admits that this could only be done by his express order, and he says that he did give that order in anticipation of his proposed visit on Monday, and that he signed the return without noticing the error, although he must have signed it on the 11th or 12th and must have known that he did not inspect on the 11th. This is almost in credible, and his own document is clearly against the supposition. That again is corroborated in a very marked manner by two letters of Savage to Mr. Mackenzie, dated the 11th and 12th of March, which have been put in by the plaintiff. In the first he says "Bruce-Smith of the Bank has been here this morning and is satisfied with every thing." In the second, "the agent of the Bank was here yesterday and found everything to his satisfaction." No reason has been suggested why Savage should have made those statements if they were not true, and it is unlikely that if he had wished to make an untrue statement upon that point, he would have done so in that casual maner. I am, therefore, compelled to come to the conclusion that Mr. Bruce-Smith is either mistaken or that his memory has failed him on this point. This, it is needles to say, is of great importance because a visit to Savage's premises on the 11th must have clearly shown Mr. Bruce-Smith what he and Mr. Moberley discovered on the 13th, namely, how little jute there was there.

MOBERLEY'S VISIT TO DACCA.

Meanwhile Mr. Moberley, who is the Inspector of Branches in the plaintiff-Bank, had been deputed to inspect the Dacca Branch. He was sent down on an ordinary visit, but with special instructions to look into Savage's account. He had been acting as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer down to the 9th of March during the absence of Sir William Criuck-Shank at Darjeeling. He was therefore cognisant to some extent of the matter which he had to investigate. Mr. Moberley left Calcutta on the 11th of March and arrived at Dacca about midday on the 12th of that day. On that day he says he did nothing more than look into the books of the Dacca office and check the cash. It should be stated that on that day, the head office telegraphed to Dacca "Your inland bills Nos. 473—480 Rs. 78,000 still refused acceptance. Please instruct." On that evening Mr. Moberley sent a telegram to the Head Office (Ex 23.) In that he pointed out that Savage's cash credit account was now Rs. 1,35,000 and had been reduced by bills "of which Rs. 1,27,000 will reach to-morrow."

He then gives Mr. Bruce-Smith's statement of the case. On the 13th, in the morning, Mr. Bruce-Smith and Mr. Moberley went to Naraingunge to inspect Savage's premisses. There is not much dispute as to what they found, and I have little doubt that they were both also aware of what they did not find. They went all over the godowns and the result of their inspection was an estimate by Mr. Moberley of 2,000 maunds in bales and 11,000 maunds loose. The 500 bales were in an irregular pile in godown No. 1 (the baled jute godown). Both Mr. Bruce-Smith and Mr. Moberley say that there were two other small lots in that godown, of which Mr. Bruce-Smith admits one was said to have belonged to Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., and the other to Birkmyres. But so far as I can gather, these lots were very small and though the 110 bales due to Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., and some few bales besides might have been there 4,000 bales due to Birkmyres or anything like that number certainly were not there. So far as the Bank was concerned when credit was given for Birkmyres, bills, the in debtedness of Savage was covered on the 11th, but raised again by another Rs. 35,000 by reason of the cheque which he was allowed to draw on that day. Mr. Moberley on the 13th or 14th took from Savage a pledge of his block which Savage valued at Rs. 80,000 but which we now know, has realised only Rs. 30,600. That was entered in the schedule to the cash credit agreement. On the 13th the Head Office wired to Mr. Moberley to get an expert to check and value the stock, and they added that the Alliance Mills bills were still unaccepted. Mr. Moberley had wired on the same day the result of his inspection.

Meanwhile, the bills in suit had reached Calcutta. They were sent on in the ordinary course to the defendants for acceptance. Mr. Hutchison says, and there is no reason to disbelieve him on this point, that the bills reached him shortly before the tiffin hour, but were not actually accepted until 3-30 or 4 p. m. The usual course is this: the letter on arrival is opened by a junior officer. He hands the bills to another junior officer who enters them in the remittance book. Clerks then enter them in the "Bills for Collection" book. The bills are then, sent in to the Cash depart ment, where they are stamped with the Bank's rubber stamp, in the centre of which is inserted the register number of the bills. The same stamp and number is affixed to the documents accompanying the bills, in this case the invoice and the letter of hypothecation. The bills are then sent out by a sircar for presentation to the acceptor. It is only in exceptional circumstances that the matter is not one of simple routine and the higher officials of the Bank hardly ever see such bills. With the question how Mr. Hutchison came to accept them, I shall deal later on. He did accept them and they were returned to the Bank on the 14th March. Nothing important occurred at Naraingunge. On that morning Mr. Moberley saw Mr. Savage, who was then starting for Calcutta in order, as he said, to arrange about finance. Savage must have reached Calcutta on the 15th and left again the same day, arriving back at Naraingunge on the 16th. He did not, as he had promised, go to the Bank, nor did he, so far as I am aware, take any steps while in Calcutta to improve his relations with the Bank, with the Alliance Mills, or with Messrs Birkmyre.

THE JUDGE AND THE FIRE.

On the 15th Mr. Alexander, the expert appointed, in compliance with the Bank's instructions, inspected the godowns, and his report disclosed very much what Mr. Moberley and Mr. Bruce-Smith had found on the 13th, namely, about 1,000 bales in the godown 875 bales shipped per flat "Glasgow," and 4,000 or 5,000 maunds of loose jute in the sheds. The jute, he says, was of poor quality. Mr. Ducat also told him that Savage had about 4,000 maunds of loose jute on the 17th at Kaoraid. Mr. Moberly and Mr. Bruce-Smith went again to Naraingunge and they were there in conversation with Savage at the Naraingunge Pay Office when the report reached them that the latter's premises were on fire. They went across and were present at the fire for two or three hours. I do not propose to go into the details of this circumstance. It is dealt with at great length in the evidence. The evidence leaves no doubt that in the opinion of those that were there the jute burnt did not exceed 1,000 to 1,200 bales and about 4,000 or 5,000 maunds of loose. I may, however, say that the outbreak of the fire is, in may opinion of all who had anything to do with it, highly suspicious. We have the fact that the fire broke out in three distinct places almost simultaneously, although, owing to the strong north wind which was blowing at the time, it was almost impossible that the flames could have spread from one place to another. The destruction of Savage's office on the other side of the tank from the godown and assorting sheds seems to me to have been extremely suspicious. Indeed the whole circumstances point to incendiarism. It is true that Savage was subsequently arrested on the charge of arson and that charge was abandoned. He was subsepuentiy prosecuted for attempting to cheat the Insurance Companies. On that charge, he was tried at the May Sessions of 1907 in the High Court and acquitted. Those proceedings are not before me and I have nothing to do with them. Indeed the whole question of insurance, except to Savage's effecting it, seems to me to be irrelevant in the present case. On the issues which I have to try, the events subsequent to the 13th March can have little or no bearing except possibly the fire. If this be attributed to Savage's deliberate act, it would no doubt have a bearing on the question of fraud committed by him in drawing the bills in suit. It is, however, important to notice that there were insurances effected by Savage to a very large amount on jute alleged to be in his godowns.

THE INSURANCE CLAIMS.

There is no doubt that on these insurances both the plaintiff. Bank and the defendants are making claims, that is to say, they have perferred claims and, in each case, those claims have been allowed to remain in abeyance pending the decision of this suit. Each party has been blamed by the other, chiefly the plaintiff Bank by the defendants, for want of zeal in prosecuting these claims against the Insurance Companies. I am entirely unable to agree that this censure is deserved. I can see nothing unreasonable or improper in the Bank's choosing to bring the matter before the Court in a way which would be most satisfactory to themselves, that is to say, by bringing a suit in which the burden of proof would be cast upon the opposite party; nor is there anything to object to in either side allowing their claims against the Insurance Company to stand over until they have ascertained the result of the present action. For this reason, I did not allow the correspondences with the Insurance Companies to be put in. I allowed each party to prove merely this much,—that each had preferred a claim against the Companies and that those claims remain in abeyance. I intimated that any letters which might contain an admission by the plaintiff Bank of their knowledge of Savage's fraud would be properly admissible in evidence, but though the letters were read I was unable to find any such admission in them. Such are the bare facts of the case. I will now discuss what conclusions are to be drawn from them, first as against Savage, and secondly as against the plaintiff Bank.

THE CASE AS AGAINST SAVAGE.

The first question does not present much difficulty. For the jute season 1906-7 Savage began, so far as I can see, without any capital other than his opening cash balance of Rs. 25,000 (reduced in a month by the debit of the old account to Rs. 6,600 and his block month Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000. We find him working on Mr. Bruce-Smith to get him a drawing power from the Bank to which his financial position clearly did not entitle him. Early in 1907 he was drawing against his Calcutta agents for large sums unrepresented by goods. At the end of February comes the strange disappearance from his godowns in six days of 60,000 maunds of jute, which went no one knows whither, and which in all probability never existed. Then came his efforts to retrive the situation. He draws on the Alliance Mill in respect of 2,000 bales, the existence of which is chimerical. He makes specious promises to Mr. Bruce-Smith which he clearly had no chance of fulfilling. Lastly, on 8th March, he contracts to sell to the defendants 4,000 bales of jute as ready goods which he had not then in his possession and had no reasonable prospect of purchasing. He then draws upon them for the price at 90 days' sight and discounts the bills with the plaintiff Bank. To these bills he attaches a letter of hypothecation in which he makes the allegation, which I find to be untrue, that the 4,000 bales are at present stored in his godowns. It was said that he had other resources. Mr. [Bruce-Smith reiterated this phrase, but every time he used it he was compelled to admit that he had no knowledge of any such resources though he believed that Savage might have obtained further credit from the "beparis," while his father, Mr. Savage, sonior, was believed to be a man of means. As for credit we find from the evidence of Rajani Kanta Dutta, Savage's head clerk, that on 5th March, 1907, when he left Savage's service, Savage was owing about Rs. one lakh to the "beparis" and "aratdars." This must be after giving credit for the Rs. 17,000 drawn by Savage on 26th February, and said to have been paid to "beparis." It may reasonably be inferred, and indeed it is clear from Mr. Bruce-Smith's evidence, that Savage's credit was almost if not quite exhausted. Within four days from the acceptance of the bills came the fire as Savage's premises, which arose under the most suspicious circumstances, one of which, and not the least, was the destruction of the office and with it all documentary evidence which could throw light on the actual contents of his godown and his true financial position. Under these circumstances the conclusion is unavoidable that the drawing of these 23 bills and the procuring of their acceptance by the defendants was a fraudulent act on Savage's part.

THE POSITION OF THE BANK.

The second question, what is the plaintiff Bank's position in the matter, is not so simple. Although upon the facts as proved I have not much doubt what the conclusion should be, here questions of law arise which are not so easy to solve. In his opening Mr. Norton dwelt much upon the question of the burden of proof, and insisted that if he could establish the fact of Savage's fraud, the onus would then shift to the plaintiff Bank who would have to prove that they had, or should, or could have had, no notice of it. I then intimated that I was not prepared to accept that proposition in its entirety. It seemed to me that it made no allowance for a perfectly possible case of both plaintiffs and defendants being victims of a fraud. If defendants were to establish a fraud, of which plaintiffs were the innocent victims, why should it be incumbent on plaintiffs to show that they had no notice of it? The case of "Jones vs. Gordon" (2 A. C. 616), on which so much reliance was placed, was very different in its facts and so not entirely applicable. The judgments, however, of their lordships contain many remarks of knowledge and wilful abstinence from enquiry which are extremely pertinent to the present case. The cases cited on the other side by the Advocate-General, authorities founded on the leading case of "Derry vs. Peek" were still less in point.

Mr. Pugh, however, in his reply admitted that the question of onus had lost much of its importance. The evidence on either side is before the court and it is for me to say in whose favour it tends. I do not therefore discuss the question at length but merely state my opinion that if the second issue were simply whether the plaintiff had notice of Savage's fraud the onus of proving it would be upon the defendants. If however the first issue is established and the plaintiff Bank claims to be holders in due course of the bills, the burden of proving that would be upon them under Section 118 (*g*) of the Neg. Ins. Act, 1881. The case against the Bank naturally divides itself into two branches—what was the knowledge of the directors and officials at the Head office in Calcutta and what was the knowledge of Mr. Bruce Smith their agent at Dacca, and (to a lesser extent) of Mr. Moberley, their Inspector of Branches. The case against the Directors and officials in Calcutta was put somewhat differently by Mr. Norton in his opening and by Mr. Hutchison in his evidence. Mr. Norton said that he hoped to bring home knowledge of at least three of the Directors. Mr. Hutchison went much further.

UNSUSTAINED CHARGES.

He charged every official and Director with having knowledge of the fraud. "Every official and Director" (he said) "was aiding and abetting Savage to swindle us out of Rs. 1,27,000 by obtaining these acceptances." Later he withdrew the charge against the Directors, but said that he thought that the officials here must have known that Savage had not got the 4,000 bales. His explanation of how they must have known it does not carry the point very far against the Calcutta officials, and I may at once say that I entirely acquit both officials and Directors in Calcutta from the charge that they had or ought to have any knowledge of Savage's fraud. So far as the Directors are concerned, three gentlemen have been named, Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Mr. H. Bateson, and Mr. G. H. Sutherland. The first was a director and, I believe, President of the Board in February and March, 1907. He is a partner in Geo. Henderson & Co., and that firm are agents of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. One of the Companies which had insured part of the jute in question—Mr. Shorrock—is also a partner in Messrs. David & Co. of Naraingunge. Beyond that he had unfavourable rumours regarding Savage, which he communicated to Mr. Dunbar, then acting Secretary and Treasurer, by his letter of 2nd March, 1907 (Ex. 13), there is no reasan to suppose that Mr. Shorrock had any special knowledge of the matters in suit. He is a director of the plaintiff Bank and Mr. Bateson is a partner in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbothnot and Co. That firm act as agents of the Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co., which insured the goods in Savage's godowns. They are also managing agents of the Hooghly Mills, to whom Savage was under contract to supply 110 bales. Mr. Bateson is said to have had a conversation with Savage on 15th March, but I have no evidence as to what transpired at that conversation. No doubt Mr. Bateson's position is a somewhat peculiar one, there being a chance of conflict between the bank, the Insurance Co., and the mill, but nothing turns on that in the present case. Mr. Sutherland, the third Director, is a partner in Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., managing agents of the Alliance Jute Mills Co., to whom Savage had agreed to sell 2,000 bales and who refused acceptance of his bills for Rs. 78,000 to which I have referred.

BANK OFFICIALS AND "NOTICE OF FRAUD."

To none of these gentleman has been brought home any particular knowledge as to the bills in suit, nor have I any reason to think that there were circumstances which ought to have put them upon enquiry regarding the bills; such matters do not come into the general routine of the Directors' business. It may be also pointed out that the plaintiff Bank would be bound only by such knowledge as they acquired in their capacity of Directors. By the officials I take it that Sir W. Cruickshank and Mr. Dunbar are indicated. The case against them amounts to this,—that they viewed Savage's account with disfavour and were from time to time calling upon their Dacca agent to see that it was put in order and that the Bank was secured from loss. On 9th March they knew that Savage's bills on the Alliance Mills had been refused acceptance and I do not find that they have had any precise knowledge how matters actually stood at Naraingunge. They were being from time to time reassured by Mr. Bruce-Smith, and in particular in reply to their telegram of 7th March (Ex. 20b) they were told "James Arbuthnot's account in order. Stock jute sufficient." Nothing occurred before 13th March to arouse suspicion or court enquiry except that the Alliance Mills bills were still unaccepted. Mr. Moberley's telegram of the 12th (Ex. 23) was also reassuring. It was not until after the bills had been accepted that the telegrams of the 13th (Ex. 26 and 25) passed. The bills, as I have said, appear to have been presented and accepted in Calcutta in the ordinary course and the matter afforded no ground for remark on either side. I cannot see, therefore, how the plaintiff Bank can be said to be affected with notice of Savage's fraud through any knowledge on the part of Sir William Cruikshank or Mr. Dunbar.

THE BANK'S ALLEGED GUARANTEE.

I may here conveniently deal with and dispose of the case against the plaintiff Bank as made out by Mr. Hutchison in his evidence. The first question is one of the fact raised by the 19th issue, whether the plaintiff Bank represented or warranted, when they presented the bills for acceptance with documents attached, that the documents were genuine or that the 4,000 bales therein described existed. The alleged representation consists solely in the fact that the bills, letter of hypothecation and invoice when presented to Mr. Hutchison bore the rubber stamp of the plaintiff Bank upon them and corresponding numbers within the stamp. The contention of the Bank is that the stamp and numbers are affixed merely for purposes of identification and I have no doubt that this is the case. It is therefore clear that the Bank intended to make no representation. It is also clear that the stamp and numbers in themselves convey no such representation as the defendants contend nor indeed any representation except perhaps that the bills and documents had passed through the Bank. It is immaterial what Mr. Hutchison thought about the matter, but I have very little doubt that he never in fact thought about it at all. So also with the alleged guarantee. Mr. Hutchison said that acting on what he heard from one of his assistants he had in his mind that the Bank were mortgagees in possession and that he looked to the Bank when he made the contract. He added, "I believed Savage could not sell jute without leave of the Bank. I don't suggest that the Bank acquiesced. I did look to the Bank. I did not consider the Bank were bound by it. I thought it would be no contract without the consent of the Bank until he (Savage) had redeemed his jute. He was to do that with our money. I did not consider it necessary to refer to the Bank. I don't remember any other occasion in which I had looked to the Bank in this way." I am sorry to say that I can not accept Mr. Hutchison's statement in this particular. His notion of what the nature of the contract really was and what, if any, was the guarantee given are extremely hazy and confused. I do not believe that he ever gave the matter a thought. The bills came in with tho documents as he must have expected they would come in. He had no reason to think that there was anything wrong and so accepted them. That I believe to be the truth. That there was no guarantee of any kind is clear on the very case put by the defendants; it is incredible that the Bank should have given any such guarantee. I may here conveniently refer to the letter of hypothecation and its effect. This is a striking instance (of which I have seen many) of merchants using a printed form prepared for one class of transaction for a transaction of a different nature. The letter of hypothecation commences by stating a definite loan which admittedly had not been made. It ends by setting out in the memo of advances received drafts in favour of the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 1,27,000 at 90 days' sight. It is also questionable how far the letter can apply to goods which had by the terms of the contract become the property of the buyers. However this may be, it must be conceded that the letter of hypothecation in itself conferred no title whatever upon the Bank, nor did it give them any rights whatever over the 4,000 bales. It was not like a bill of lading or even like a railway receipt, which in practice is regarded more or less as a document of title. There was therefore no reason why the Bank should give any guarantee, and it is obivious that if the defendant's case was true and the Bank were cognisant of Savage's fraud the giving of any such guarantee would itself defeat the alleged object of Savage and the Bank, namely, to procure the acceptances and thus make defendants pay for goods which were not in existence. Mr. Hutchison is further at fault when he says that the Bank were mortgagees in possession.

THE QUESTION OF LIEN.

It has been strenuosly contended for the defendants that the Bank was claiming a lien over *all* the jute in Savage's godowns. By their cash credit agreement they clearly did not and could not do that. All that was under lien to them were the goods specified in the schedule to that agreement and the goods which might be thereafter deposited with the Bank under that agreement. This might result in the Bank having a lien on all or almost all the jute in Savage's godowns. We know that in fact it did so about the beginning of March, 1907, when there was not enough in the godowns to meet the Bank's requirements, and practically no jute belonging to other persons. It is however incorrect to say that the Bank were mortgagees in possession in the sense that all jute brought into Savage's godowns necessarily came in the first instance under their lien and would have to be released for the purposes of sale to a third party, *e. g.*, in this case to the defendants. On this part of the case my conclusion is that the plaintiff Bank made no representation to the defendants in Calcutta nor did they garantee the existence of these 4,000 bales in any way. As I have said, it is immaterial what Mr. Hutchison supposed, but, having regard to his own admission that no such case had ever arrisen before, it was obviously his duty to refer to the Bank. I cannot however believe that he gave the matter a thought, and this is borne out by the fact that the first expression he gave in writing to any suspicions of the Bank's conduct with regard to the bills was in his letter to Mr. Birkmyre of 16th May, 1907, those suspicions having been awakened by infortion gleaned at Naraingunge by his attorney, Mr. Page. The absurdity of this contention as to guarantee is further shown by Mr. Hutchison's admission that the Bank would guarantee nothing but the number of the bales, not that it was jute of any particular quality nor even that it was jute at all.

THE "REAL STRENGTH OF BIRKMYRES' CASE."

In concluding this branch of the case I hold that the defendants have failed to make out their contention so far as the Directors and officials of the plaintiff Bank in Calcutta are concerned. Here the transaction of presenting the bills was put through in the ordinary routine of business and no one had reason to suspect that there was anything wrong. The real strength of the defendants' case against the plaintiff Bank rests on what took place at Dacca and Naraingunge. Mr. Bruce-Smith was the Banks agent at Dacca. It is hardly necessary to say that the Bank would be responsible for any act or default on his part in that capacity. It is clear too that any notice given to or information received by Mr. Bruce-Smith in the course of the agency business would as between the plaintiff Bank and the defendants have the same legal consequences as if it had been given to or obtained by the plaintiff Bank (see Indian Contract Act, section 229). Mr. Bruce Smith was examined on 23rd, 24th, and 27th, April 1908, and was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination which extended over eleven days. I do not propose to discuss his evidence in detail. It did not I think disclose many new facts though no doubt it threw additional light on some points of the case. It must however be conceded that from the cross examination point of view Mr. Bruce-Smith was an extremely unsatisfactory witness. He repeatedly contradicted himself. He would at first make some positive assertion, which after a few further questions he would be compelled to withdraw. He reiterated again and again his belief that Savage had other resources, and again and again he had to admit that he knew of none and could give no satisfactory reason for his belief. I do not wish to be too hard on Mr. Bruce-Smith nor to lay too much stress upon particular answers. He was undoubtedly subjected to a very trying ordeal and towards the end of it was evidently much confused. It is satisfactory therefore to find that in coming to a conclusion which may be adverse to Mr. Bruce-Smith it is not necessary to go beyond the hard facts of the case, as to which there can be little doubt irrespective of what he himself admitted or denied. In discussing this part of the case it must be borne in mind that it is easy to be wise after the event. One must be careful not to attribute to Mr. Bruce-Smith a particular knowledge of facts which have by the light of subsequent events become transparently clear. One must endeavour so far as it is possible to put onself in his position from day to day up to the 13th March 1907.

THE CASE AGAINST BRUCE-SMITH.

Now viewed in this light, what is the case against Mr. Bruce-Smith? First it is clear that he was a friend and extremely well disposed towards Savage. He was willing to assist him even at some risk to the plaintiff Bank. Thus we find him in the autumn of 1906 suggesting an increase of Savage's overdraft. Mr. Bruce-Smith further permitted that overdraft without satisfying himself that Savage possessed the cash capital of Rs. 70,000 on which the Head office insisted; later we find him extremely negligent in the matter of inspection of the godowns. Not only did he not go regularly but he gave incorrect and misleading returns of such inspection to the Head office. When he altered the rate of jute from Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 and most suspicious stock memos, were submitted, (I refer to those of the 12th and 13th February) Mr. Bruce-Smith made no effort to check them or ascertain the truth. Then we come to his startling discovery on 27th February, that the jute required to secure the Bank's overdrafts was short by some 60,000 maunds, worth approximately Rs. 4,80,000. Mr. Bruce-Smith's action or want of action at this juncture is almost incredible. He was content to wait three days for Savage's return and took no steps ever on his own part to discover where that jute had gone. On the 2nd March Savage returned and gave Mr. Bruce-Smith a hopelessly inconsistent explanation both as to the disappearance of the jute and the mode in which he proposed to replace it. On 7th March Mr Bruce-Smith took Savage's bills on the Alliance Mills for 78,000 but did not allow him to draw as usual against that amount at once. Stress has been laid, and rightly so, upon the change of procedure which took place from this date. Up till the end of February Savage had been accustomed, on discounting bills with the Banks to draw immediately for a round sum of the particular credit. From 7th March this was changed. Against the Rs. 76,927-8 credited on discount of the Alliance Mills bills, we find that he drew only Rs. 30,000 against a credit of Rs. 10,922-11-9 in respect of Inland Bills. On 8th March he drew nothing at all, while against the credit of 9th March in respect of the bills in suit he drew only Rs. 35,000. On the 11th Mr. Bruce-Smith says that Savage drew as much as he wanted. Considering how much Savage was in need of money at this time and considering also the strong letters which Mr. Bruce-Smith was receiving from the Head office to get the account into order, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that Savage's drawings were restricted by the Bank in other words by Mr. Bruce-Smith. There is no doubt that Mr. Bruce-Smith knew that the Alliance Mills bills were drawn against 2,000 bales. He has admitted that he knew of the contract to sell 4,000 bales to the defendants, though he did not see it and was not aware of its precise terms. He knew of course that the bills were drawn against those 4,000 bales and a letter of hypothecation attached. Mr. Bruce-Smith had given Savage up to 9th March to make good sufficient jute to meet the Bank's requirements. He knew on the 9th that this had not been done as Savage asked him for further time until the 11th. Then comes the question of what has been called "the scheme to swindle the 'beparis.'" It is clear that the only way in which Savage could get in enough jute to cover the Bank's lien would be by obtaining it on credit. This would mean that the Bank would take the jute and the loss would be transferred to the "beparis." This Mr. Bruce-Smith admitted and it is difficult to understand how to a man of ordinary intelligence that was not clear at the time. I do not think that Mr. Bruce-Smith deliberately contemplated such a scheme, but I do think that he must have realised the true position. There were only two ways in which Savage's account with the Bank could be put in order,—one by increasing his stock of jute to the amount of the then overdraft, and the other by reducing his indebtedness to the Bank by a substantial credit. Mr. Bruce-Smith must have known that the former was impossible by reason of Savage's credit being almost if not quiet exhausted. He therefore readily accepted the latter alternative, which was effected by means of the bills in suit. When Mr. Bruce-Smith took those bills on the 9th he knew Savage had not enough jute to cover the overdraft of Rs. 2,22,839, or any thing like it. He must I think have known too that Savage had no other jute. On 11th March, as I have found, Mr. Bruce-Smith went to Savage's premises, and his knowledge of the 9th must have been confirmed. Again he went with Mr. Moberley on the 13th when they did not find enough to cover the reduced overdraft. They are said to have seen a few bales belonging to other people. It seems to me that unless Mr. Bruce Smith deliberately shut his eyes to the fact he must have been aware that the lots of 2,000 bales and 4,000 bales did not in fact exist. There is no suggestion that they were anywhere else but on Savage's premises at Naraingunge, and no one but a blind man could have failed to see that they were not there. In what Mr. Bruce-Smith saw or failed to see on 13th March there is no distinction between him and Mr. Moberley, but the question of the 4,000 bales may not have been so prominent to the latter's mind at to Mr. Bruce-Smith's. The important dates, however, are the 9th and the 11th, when the bills had been taken but had not gone forward. Moberley has admitted that Mr. Burce-Smith was careless. I fear I must go further and characterise his conduct so far as the Bank's interests were concerned as grossly negligent. Gross negligence, however, is itself not fraud though it may be evidence of it. Is then Mr. Bruce-Smith's conduct compatible with an honest ignorance in this matter? I am sorry to have come to the conclusion that on the 9th and 11th March, when he took these bills, Mr. Bruce-Smith knew or must have known, had he not deliberately abstained from enquiry, that there was no jute against them. Moreover, he took them not exactly in the ordinary course of business, but with the express object of thereby reducing Savage's debit balance to a figure below the value of the jute which the Bank held, and of enabling himself to report that the Bank was covered.

Under these circumstances it appears contrary to the ordinary principles of justice and fair dealing that the plaintiff Bank, who are bound by Mr. Bruce-Smith's action, should recover on the bills.

In remains to be considered whether the law relating to Negotiable Instruments affords any protection to the plaintiff Bank; in other words whether they can be said to be holders in due course of these bills. It might be urged that on the above finding of facts the question does not really arise, but I will shortly discuss it. If the case were being tried under the present English Law the point would admit of no doubt. The definition of a holder in due course in the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, S. 29, does not expressly include a payee, and the plaintiff Bank would not for that and other reasons fall within it. The wording of S 9 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, however, is somewhat different: "Holder in due course means any person who for consideration becomes the possessor of a promissory note, bills of exchange, or cheque if payable to bearer or the payee, or endorse thereof if payable to or to the order of a payee, before the amount mentioned in it became payable and without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title." The section implies what is clear from the English section, that a holder in due course is one who takes an instrument by negotiation. The last words imply a taking from one who has a title to the instrument, *i.e.*, a holder as defined by S. 8. A payee strictly speaking does not do this. He, as payee, derives his title from the drawer, but until the instrument is drawn and delivered to him, the drawer cannot be said to have a title in it as a complete negotiable instrument. The first person that has that title. is the payee himself, who thus becomes the holder.

Here, however, the payee is expressly included in the definition as a possible holder in due course and the section must be construed on that footing. If the question be whether Mr. Bruce-Smith, as representing the plaintiff Bank, had sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed in Savage's title, the answer on the facts which I have stated must be in the affirmative. That the Bank gave value for the bills must be conceded. They credited Savage with the full amount less the nominal discount, in all, Rs. 1,23,586-14. But this value was given before the bills were completed by acceptance, that is to say, it was given before and not after the fraud with which both making and acceptance were affected. Under these circumstances the plaintiff Bank cannot be said to be holders in due course, in the sense that they gave value in good faith for the bills subsequent to the fraud. They cannot stand in any better position than the drawer, from whom they took the bills, and as the drawar obviously could not recover against the acceptors, neither can the plaintiff Bank.

My findings on the several issues are apparent from the above remarks, but in conclusion I will formally record them. The answer to issues 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 18, and 20 is in the affirmative, to issue 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 22, and 23 in the negative. It is not necessary to discuss or answer issues 4, 11, 17, and 21.

The result is that the suit fails, and it is accordingly dismissed with costs on scale 2, including the costs of the three Commissions and any reserved costs.

ENGLISH SAILORS IN ROME.

A party of sailors, including both Protestants and Catholics, arrived at Rome on May 29, by special train from Civita Vecchia from H. M. battleship "Queen" and H. M. gunboat "Hussar" under the command of Lieutenant Strange, of the "Queen."

They went in marching order from the railway station to the Vatican and their appearance was much admired by the passers-by.

They were met at the Vatican by the Prior, and were received by the Pope.

AN AEROPLANIST'S BET.

M. Archdeacon arrived at Ghent on May 29, in order to win a bet which he has made to travel a distance of one kilometre in an aeroplane carrying two people. In spite of the bad weather, Messrs. Archdeacon and Farman made two attempts in the aeroplane flying 131 metres. Yesterday afternoon M. Archdeacon gave an interesting lecture on dirigible balloons and aeroplanes.

IT TAKES PURE
RICH RED BLOOD
COURSING THROUGH
YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment improved and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co 1560 Market Bombay, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 1/2		1/4
3 do. Rentes... ...	95 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 7/8		5/16
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 5/16	1/4	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 11/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	53 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·40	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·88 7/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 1/2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, Do. 6 months' sight	2	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.

Bills on Madras......Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Mail :–

The Bombay Mail of 30th ulto. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

*Closing tone of Silver—Indian buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 110,000
Gold to „	£ 80,000

COTTON.

Liverpool Market closed.

New York :–

Receipts at U.S. Ports	10,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	8,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 „
Do. to Continent	12,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·20—unchgd

Futures—Month of July 10·16+04

Do. Do. Oct. 9·33—06

} Declined early owing to favorable weather reports and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchanged

Futures—Month of July 11·27+10

Do do Oct. 9·50—02

Closing Tone of Futures:—Quiet.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports...	64,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	31,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	25,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports ...	325,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	224,000 „
Week's Exports to Japan ...	1,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—3½.

Fair Red Coconadas C. I. F.—3 ½.

Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 ½.

WHEAT.

White Karachi 37 3/4 June-July—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 58 1/2 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 58 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 52 1/4 June-July—Antwerp—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :–

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Rubber :–

Para Rubber 3s. 8½d.—Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
603 Bars Silver...	Rs. 11,70,089	London	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sovs	24,225		
2 Boxes Sovs......	75,000	Port Said	National Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [13TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–

Bank of England...	2 1/2 per cent.	from	28th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent,	„	15th May.
Bank of Bombay...	7 per cent.	„	28th May.
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	„	19th May.

Money :–

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3⅞d. on demand, with probably 1/32 better available in both positions for near delivery, the credit rate being firm at 1-4 3 months' sight. Being Mail day only a small business has been transacted, but the market closes steady to firm. Credits can still be placed at 1-4 3 months' sight but the majority of the Banks refuse to buy under 1s. 4 1-32d 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d. to 7/8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d. to 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	179

Government Paper :–

The Market had a much stronger appearance this morning the opening quotations being 95 7/8 ready and 95 15/16 for the settlement. The steady feeling did not last long, however, for when it became known that Calcutta rates had not moved from 95 11/16 our market settled down to 95 13/16 ready and 95 7/8 for the settlement at which we close quiet.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·13
1st Settlement	„ 95·14

Bullion :–

There was no change in the London Bar silver quotations on Friday the market being advised as 24 5/8 for ready and 24 11-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was also unchanged at 53 3-8. Locally the market has been steady, ready bars ruling at about 63 7-8 ex duty throughout the day. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	3
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The Liverpool market being closed we had only the American advices to hand this morning, and these showed little change. Our market is quiet, and prices for New Crop are rather easier, while most near deliveries are slightly steadier. There is, however, a continued absence of business in contracts.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate enquiry, the chief demand being for Japan. Mills are doing a little more as the yarn market is steadier. Sales at Colaba reached about bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	213	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	208	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	203	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	203	
Fine M. G. Luttia	197	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	197	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188	
Good Westerns ...	196	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	227	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	228	March/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Poolgaum	209	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	205	
„ „ Oomra Fair Staple ...	203	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	193/4	
Fine M. G. Bengals	189	
F. G. H. G. Bengals	178	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The market is easier and rates, particularly for ready stuff are declining.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8	7	0	B. T.
September	„ 8	12	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 9	4	0	B. T.
„ „ Delhi ...	„ 9	5	0	„
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 10	7	0	„
„ „ Cawnpore...	„ 10	4	0	„

Gingellyseed :–

The market is steady with a small business doing. Quotations are as under :—

Muggy	Rs. 54	0	0
Yellow Hingunghat	„ 57	0	0
„ Secunderabad ...	„ 56	0	0

Poppyseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 9 6 B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :–

Ready... ... ... Rs. 31 0 0

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :–

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :–

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, June-July ...	Rs. 6	3	6	R. T.
„ Delhi, Aug.-Sept. ...	„ 6	3	0	R. T.
White Karachi	„ 5	14	0	

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,397 1/2
India	65 to 65 1/2
Indian Specie	55

Mills :–

David	378 3/4
Kohinoor	745
Manockji Petit	3,150 July
Jamshed Mill	171 1/4

Miscellaneous :–

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	320
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,095
Marcks and Co.	132

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	118
Tapti-Valley	422 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,376 bales.
Wheat	8,318 cwts.
Linseed	5,198 „
Rapeseed...	4,314 „
Gingellyseed	1,815 „
Poppyseed	2,850 „
Groundnuts	66 „
Castorseed	3,315 „
Rice	5,066 „
Myrabollams	5,047 „
Cottonseed	6,419 „
Mowraseed	345 „
Gram	983 „
Joowar	46 „
Maize	nil.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 3/8		1/8
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 3/8	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	24 5/8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/8		1/16
Do. in New York	53 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25 12		
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·40		
Do. do. do. New York	4 86 7/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2 p.c.	since	28 ulto
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 1/2	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 11/16d.

Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool market closed.

New York–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	7,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year...	2,800 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	9,000 „
Do. to Continent	6,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·40+20.

Futures—Month of July 10·32+16

Do. do. Oct. 9·52+14

} Advanced on limited offerings and to bullish week-end figures.

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—11 9/16+1/16

Futures—Month of July, Mutilated.

Do. do. October „

Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

Cotton Total Visible Supply	.. 2,330,000	Bales
„ „ „ East Indian	220,000	„
„ Quantity in Sight	...10,810,000	„

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Brown Cawnpore 52 1/4 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :–

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—48 1/4—July-Aug.—Havre—Done.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/4 unchd.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY EARNINGS.

Earnings for May 1908.		Increase or Decrease on previous year.	Increase or Decrease since 1st January 1908, over corresponding period last year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traction-Horse.........	4,446	—1,02,701	—4,59,527
Do. Electric	1,55,895	+1,41,351	+6,20,276
General Lighting and Power Supply*......	29,789	+9,943	+50,392
	Rs. 1,90,130	+48,593	+2,11,141

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramway.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 8th June 1908, as compared with the statement of 2nd June 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 2. Rs.	a.	p.	May 26.		
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,57,50,000	0	0	1,57,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,89,54,286	2	6	2,18,15,388	9	8
Other Deposits, &c	16,26,80,193	3	1	15,50,67,299	9	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.,..............	11,06,957	3	5	6,41,850	5	2
Sundries	33,01,292	9	3	33,41,642	8	11
Rs...	22,17,92,729	2	3	21,66,16,181	1	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,80,64,607	0	0	2,82,11,832	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	31,62,874	0	0	29,47,669	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,90,63,794	10	1	5,01,06,840	14	4
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,19,56,035	0	2	4,17,34,900	11	7
Bills discounted, &c	3,11,90,145	14	6	2,95,50,230	7	8
Balances with other Banks ...	13,14,505	3	0	16,89,253	5	3
Bullions	......			......		
Dead Stock......	18,09,491	3	0	18,05,861	3	3
Stamps	17,896	4	0	17,357	7	1
Sundries	95,518	7	17	97,807	12	8
	15,66,74,867	10	11	15,61,61,752	13	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office.. } Cash, &c., at Branches ...	6,51,17,861	7	4	6,04,54,428	3	8
	22,17,92,729	2	3	21,66,16,181	1	6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	23,25,297	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	5,35,806	do
Other Deposits	76,12,894	Decrease.
Post Bills....................	4,65,107	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	67,980	do
Loans	10,43,046	Increase.
Accounts of Credit.........	2,21,135	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills............	16,39,915	do
Cash of Head Office	53,72,414	do
Cash at Branches	7,08,981	Increase.

Percentage 33·42.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...		1,130
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers	120
Commercial Bank	Buyers	15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	Buyers	90
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...		1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July... ...		105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...		1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...		1,000
Carnatic	Buyers	540
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913		1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	Sellers	152-8
Coral		170
Jamalamudugu Press		400
Madras United S. W. & M.		2,800
Madura		150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom.	200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		100
Tinnevelly		500
Tirupur Press		450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...		40
Burmah Oil Coy.		82s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	Sellers	102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) ...		98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...		950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...		1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...		9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	Sellers	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	Buyers	12s.
East India Tea & Produce... ...		20s.
Indian Aluminium	Sellers	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	Sellers	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers	93
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Sellers	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	Sellers	97
Madras Electric Tramways ...		...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs		£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)		...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures		...96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		106
Mysore Chromium	Sellers	85
New Mysore Manganese		...15s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Sellers	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers	100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...		11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...	Sellers	72
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. ...		... £101
Rangoon Oil		70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds		£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)		130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers	106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...		... £124
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...		... £102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid) ...		40
Shell Transport and Trading Company		rd. 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		£ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers	50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...		98
United Coffee Growers		50
Visianagram Mining		26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...		...16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid		... 7s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid		... 18s.
Burma Ruby Mines		... 8s. 3d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...		... 5s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid)		... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...		... 4s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...		... 1s. 6d.
Glenrock		... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar		... 4s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore	Sellers	3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ...		... 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...		...12s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)		...40s. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)		... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...		... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid		...£4-16-3
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)		... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...		... 6d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...		... 6d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	Sellers	Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid		... 22s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...		... 7s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...		...14s. 3d.
Sangli, 15s. paid		... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields	Buyers	Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...		... Nom.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,397½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	65½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,485
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	65½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld..........	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 „ 6 „	£18¾ £17¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

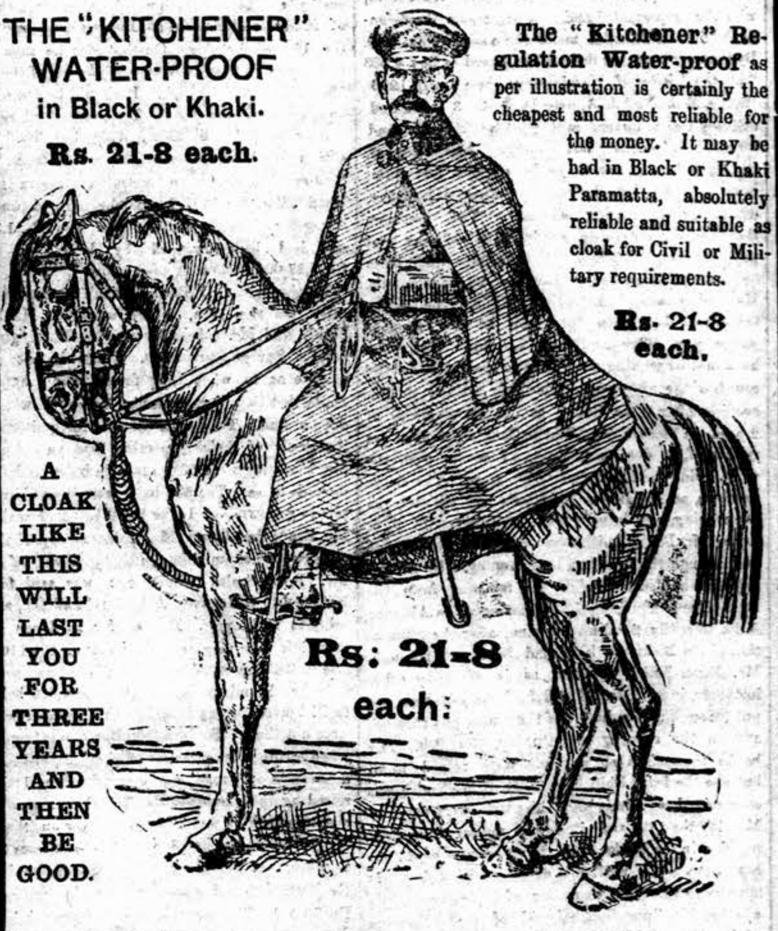
			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.........	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,095
Coronation Mills......	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	765
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy...........	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,035
David	250	250	20	380
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	550
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.......	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	171¼
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	435
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	740
Kohinoor	500	500	25	750
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,150
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2,975
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	......	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	......	10
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	508
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	890
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,375
S. Mahratta...........	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.............	500	500	45	xd 1,340
Textile.................	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India........	1,000	1,000	20	525

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co......................	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 128
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,825
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,475
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld......	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	xd 161 152½
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	508
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	315 270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 380
Delhi Flour........ ...	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.........	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	132
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.........	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co......	40	40	p. c. 10	56
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	39
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co......	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11 dis. 5
Thacker and Co......	100	100	p. c. 20	275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 35
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company...........	500	500	4 „	425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 192



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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000 of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

DOES THE HERRING MIGRATE ?

In an interesting communication to the "Field,' a correspondent discusses the question of the alleged migration of the herring. The belief has long been held that this fish was migratory, only coming near shore to deposit its eggs. It was believed to come from the icy north, or else to spend the rest of its life in the deeper ocean. The writer of the above expresses the opinion, however, that the herring remains in the vicinity of our shores all the year. The belief that it migrates rests solely on the fact that it is not met with in the course of surface fishing, except during the season.

REMAINS NEAR SHORE.

What, then, becomes of the herring when out of season? It is believed to be lurking at the bottom instead of swimming near the surface, as it does during the fishing season. For it is to be remembered that the herring is usually caught in drift nets, that is vertical walls of netting floating near the surface. It is noted, again, that an increasing number of herring are dredged from the bottom by trawlers. Formerly so few were thus obtained that they were the perquisite of the crew. In the year 1907, however, the value of the herrings landed from steam trawlers at Fleetwood was £36,447. The trawl has also been successfully used for herring in the North Sea. It is further pointed out that the herring is not a deep sea fish. Alone of all the important commercial fishes does it deposit its spawn on the bottom. The others after the manner of deep sea fishes, leave theirs floating in the water. And the herring sometimes ascends rivers for some distances, and its spawn has been round attached to fresh water plants such as the pondweed.

INCREASE OF NORDCAPER.

The "Nordcaper," otherwise the Atlantic right-whale, once nearly extinct, is now increasing in numbers. This is the whale which gave occupation to a large population in the Basque provinces in the middle ages. By them Europe was supplied with oil and whalebone. Its right to be regarded as a distinct species was shown by the Danish investigators, Eschricht and Reinhardt. It was formerly confounded with the Greenland whale. One of the most remarkable things in the structure of this whale is the so-called "bonnet" which occures in the Southern form. This is a sort of honeycombed horny growth which occurs on the nose. The writer of the notice in the "Bulletin" of the American Museum of Natural History believes that it serves as the nidus for the growth of certain paracitic crustaceans. The growth of the "bonnet" is promoted, if not originally induced, by these parasities.

COCKROACHES IN AMBER.

Some of the finest fossil insects known to geologists are those preserved in amber. Originally a gum exuding from a species of pine tree, the amber first captured the insect, and then buried it, thus preserving every detail of its structure. The exhibition of a fine collection of cockroaches thus preserved at a recent meeting of the Entomological Society by Mr. Shelford shows the respectable antiquity of this unpleasant insect. For the amber deposits of Eastern Prussia, from whence they were obtained, are of middle Tertiary age. The cockroach, as a matter of fact, however, can claim a much greater age, for a spcies of Blatta is recorded from the Purbeck beds. A related genus Palæoblattina dates as far back as the Siluvian.

SCALE INSECT AND LADYBIRD.

The remarkable method of fighting that troublesome pest, the scale insect, initiated some twenty years ago by American fruit growers, is still being successfully carried on in various districts. The scale insect had come from Australia, and in that country it was kept in check by a species of ladybird known as novius cardinalis. So the ladybird was imported, and saved the fruit trees. A nurseryman in Florida who tried the same remedy for another species of scale in 1891, was not so fortunate. Along with the ladybirds which he imported from Australia were bronght scale insects to feed them on the voyage. The ladybirds died, but the Australian scale established itself, and grew to alarming proportions. Only in 1900, when two fresh colonies of ladybirds were introduced, was the plague brought under control.

ASBESTOS WOOD.

The asbestos wood invented by Prof. C. L. Norton, and described in the "Electrical World," should prove a useful substance. It is absolutely fire-proof, and of a highly insulating nature. In this latter quality, it almost equals mica, one of the most perfect insulators known. Manufactured presumably from the mineral asbestos, this "asbestos wood" can be worked with the ordinary wood-working tools, and can be sawn, nailed, or screwed, the same as hard wood. It has a smooth surface which will take any kind of finish. For electrical work it is usually finished to look like ebony. It is used for switch boards, switch bases, insulating pieces, &c. Also for the doors in front of high voltage stations.

THE CASKET OF A KING (B.C. 1370).

How few Londoners have visited the "House, Beautiful," which was bequeathed to the nation in 1837 by Sir John Soane, the architect of the Bank of England. Three-quarters of a century ago, 13. Lincoln's Inn Fields was a show house of London, as Leighton House is at the present time. For Orientalists it preserves one unique and priceless treasure, the magnificent sarco phagus of translucent pink alabaster of Seti I., which was found by Belzoni in the great Royal tomb in the valley of the Kings in Western Thebes in 1815. The tomb, now known as Belzoni's tomb, is the finest of the Royal resting places. Its corridors and halls penetrate 350 feet into the mountain, and to a depth of 180 feet. The walls of the passages and chambers are decorated with painted scenes from religious texts, and figures of divinities and sacred emblems, executed by the best artists of the Theban school. The chamber of the sarcophagus measures fifty-eight feet by twenty-seven. The sarcophagus was offered for two thousand pounds by its owner, the well-known anti-quary, Mr. Salt, in 1820, but declined for want of funds, and it then passed into the hands of Sir Joshua Soane. It is cut out of a block of golden pink alabaster from the great quarry of "Hot Nub," near Tel-el-Amarna. and measures nine feet by three feet eight. The cover was broken by tomb robbers during the troublesome times of the latter Ramesidies, and the jewels probably stolen. When found there was no mummy in the coffin, but in 1872 the mummy was found, together with those of Rameses II. and many other of Egypt's mighty dead in the pit of Queen Ast-em-Khebit at Dur-el-Bahari, and may now be seen in the museum at Cairo. They had been hidden by Prince Anu-peth, the son of Shasang I., B.C., 970. The coffin is covered inside and out with curious scenes taken from a great religious work, the same that is inscribed on the walls of the tombs called the "Book of the Tuat" or "Book of Gates." So grand a work of antiquity deserved an adequate description, and the Trustees of the Museum have entrusted the work to the learned scholar, Dr. Wallace Budge, of the British Museum, and the result is a small volume richly illustrated with plates, and a portrait of the actual faces of Seti himself, which has been issued at the low price of ninepence.

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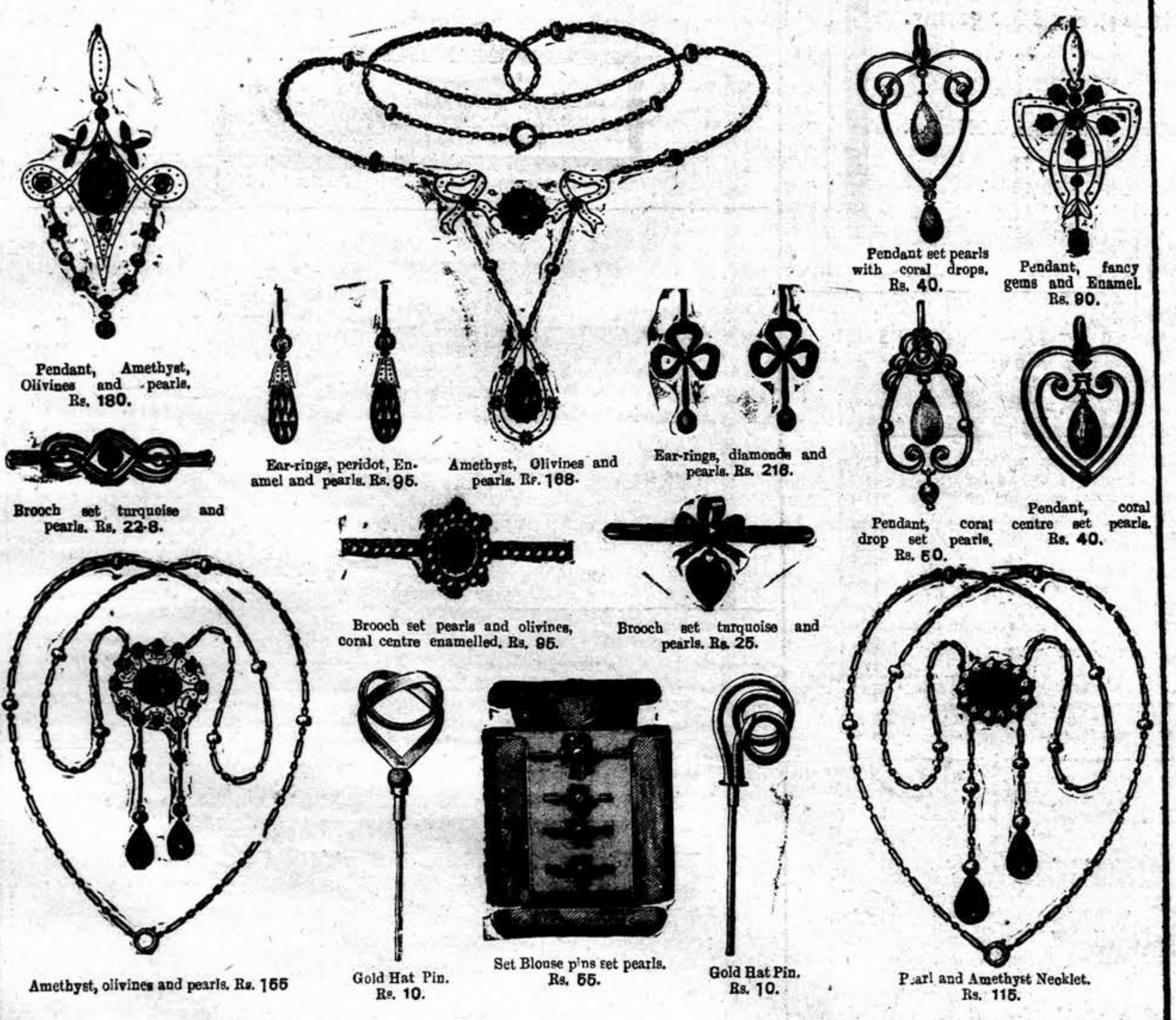

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Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
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WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the most liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, [illegible] port, for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest grade [illegible] direct from factory at lower than manufacturers' prices; how we are able to let you [illegible] before your purchase becomes binding; how you can make large profits [illegible] fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.
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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."
Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.
Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—
A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co. 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.
Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.
Name ____________
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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

BEETHAM'S "L'AIT Larola" Regd
MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
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THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
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INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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Is the Best Preparation you can use.
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Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

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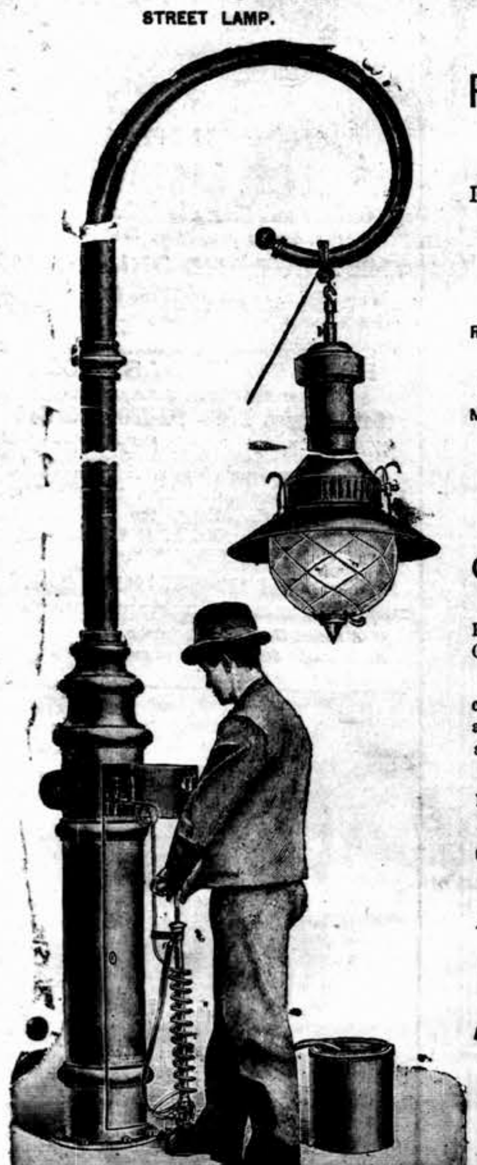

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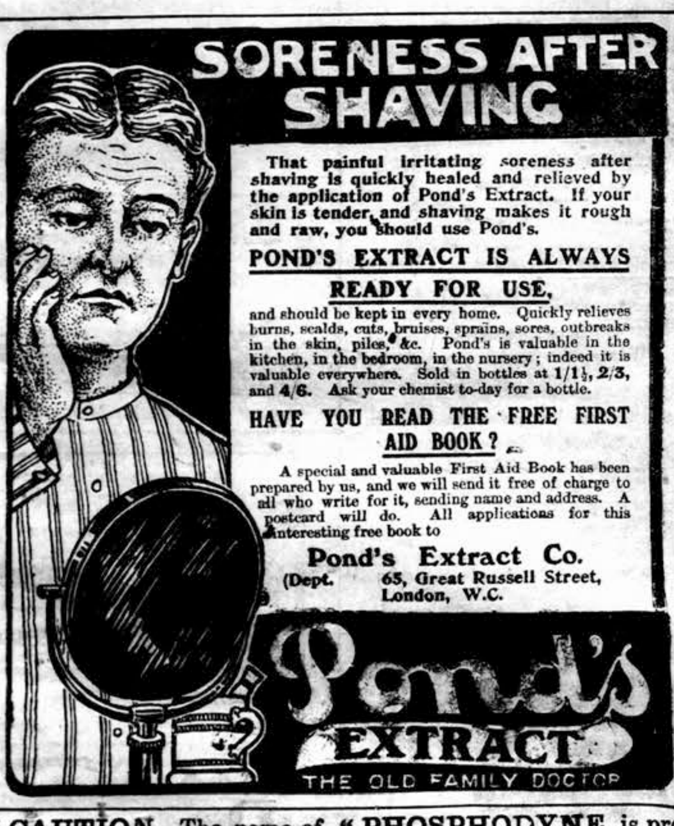

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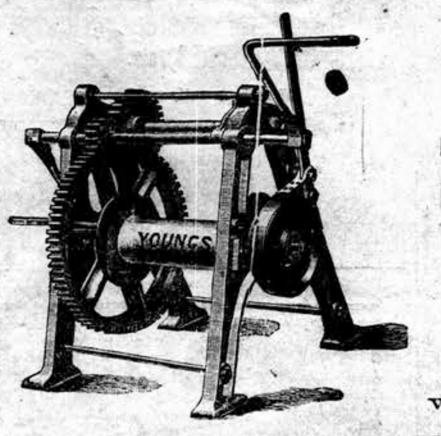

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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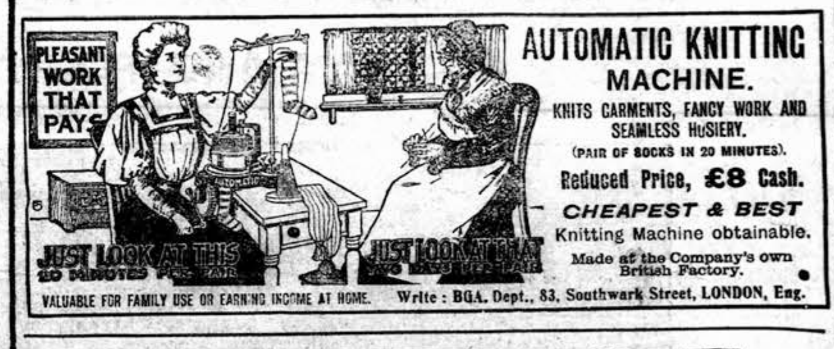
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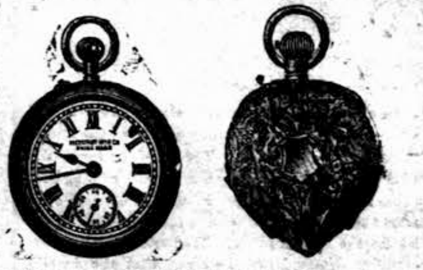

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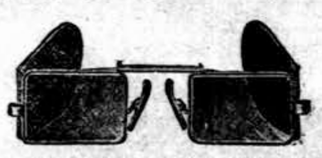

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Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co